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CPSU'S FALIN NOTES NEW SOVIET DOCUMENT ON ARMS

LD291745 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (DPA) -- At the beginning of next week the Soviet Union will explain the position with regard to its own armament, including medium-range weapons. Party and Ministry of Defense spokesmen have announced this in Moscow in a talk with a group of journalists from the Federal Republic.

Valentin Falin, former ambassador to the Federal Republic and now deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department, and General Chervov said that on 2-3 November, data will be published which will give "an exact and balanced picture of the situation in this sphere" on both the Western and Soviet sides.

This announcement was made in reply to a question about the Soviet elucidations promised to Socialist Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Willy Brandt in July during talks in the Kremlin. The explanation that has now been announced will also be an additional reply to the document presented by the American Department of Defense last month.

With regard to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn on 23 and 24 November, Falin expressed the hope that the Federal Government will press for success in the Soviet-American negotiations on a limitation of medium-range weapons in Europe which begin on 30 November. Falin has already praised Bonn's contribution to the holding of the negotiations.

He said that Brezhnev will answer the Federal Government's questions on Soviet policy in this area "as openly as necessary." Falin expressed the hope that the meeting in Bonn will be fruitful, not only for German-Soviet relations but also for all those who want a solution of the problem of medium-range missiles.

Falin rejected suspicions to the effect that Moscow wants to drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and the United States. This would not be "productive." The American administration is itself driving a wedge between itself and West Europe. The Soviet Union merely wants to point out that "the European states ought not to subordinate their interests to non-European powers." It is the continuation of the policy of detente that is in Europe's interest.

"We do not want to separate the Federal Republic and the United States from one another," Falin said. "We want the United States to return to the policy of detente." Falin made it plain that, despite all the attacks on the policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration, for Moscow there is "no alternative to the balance of interests in negotiations" with the Americans.

Falin accused Washington of holding a military doctrine which envisaged the use of nuclear weapons not only in a conflict with the Soviet Union but anywhere in the world where this appears to be expedient. "We assume that a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for all mankind," Falin said. Asked whether the Soviet Union will reply to the use of nuclear weapons with a "massive strike," Falin stated: "The Soviet Union will act as the interests of the state demand. But we do not believe in a limited war in Europe."

In the Soviet view the Geneva negotiations are concerned with nuclear weapons from Europe which could destroy targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. The Soviet interpretation of a zero option is one in which all medium-range weapons in Europe are abolished. "If such a proposal were submitted to us we would examine it very thoroughly," Falin said. But on the Western side not only the new Pershing II and cruise missiles but also the existing American forward-based weapons systems and British and French weapons of this type belong to this category.

Falin rejected questions of whether the Soviet Union with its continuing deployment of SS-20 missiles has violated the principle of "approximate balance" in defense efforts agreed by Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn in 1978. "We have undertaken nothing that could have changed the balance," Falin said.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL LAUDS USSR DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD291324 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct, TASS -- "The disarmament problem is vital and important for the entire mankind, it is a subject of special concern for the peace forces of the world with USSR in their vanguard," said Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammed Dost, speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy. The Soviet Union has always come out for disarmament, including in the nuclear field, and has repeatedly, and not only from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly put forward proposals on that problem, many of them were in the form of UN documents. Deplorably, the imperialist states, above all the USA, are following an entirely different policy. They are speaking the language of arms build-up, wish to accelerate the arms race and start the production of new types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron weapon.

The imperialist circles of the United States have already long been trying to pursue this policy, Sh. M. Dost stressed. But the monopolies and the military industrial complex manufacturing arms have a stake in it. This policy has become the essence of the world outlook of the U.S. administration. Precisely because of that it has the support of big business, which wishes to derive increasingly greater profit, including in the field of arms manufacture.

The USSR has always favoured the nonuse of nuclear weapons and nonuse of force in international relations in general.

In the course of the current session of the UN General Assembly the USSR has put forward the proposal that any country or statesman to give an order on a nuclear attack against anybody should be regarded as one to commit a grave crime against humanity. This proposal deeply impressed all the delegates, the minister noted. He spoke highly of the most recent pronouncement by Leonid Brezhnev in his answer to a question of correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA. Leonid Brezhnev urged U.S. President Reagan, if the latter is really interested in peace, also to declare that the USA will not be the first to launch a nuclear attack.

We in Afghanistan are proud that our country was one of the first to have supported the USSR's peace proposals at the current UN General Assembly session. We also support wholeheartedly the latest pronouncements by Leonid Brezhnev in his answer to a question of a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA regarding them as an expression of the fundamental principles of the USSR's policy in such an important field as disarmament.

I believe, the minister stressed, that the whole progressive world supports this policy of the USSR. If the Western countries, including the USA, responded to this call and expressed readiness to hold serious talks on disarmament, this would contribute to a relaxation of tensions.

KOMLEV: VIENNA TALKS 'UNJUSTIFIABLY PROTRACTED'

LD291346 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Eight Years of the Vienna Talks" -- TASS headline by TASS news analyst Vladimir Komlev]

[Text] Moscow 29 Oct, TASS -- The Vienna talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe have been unjustifiably protracted. Eight years have already passed since their start, but no results have been achieved so far.

Paradoxically, the participants in the talks have presented enough material to start hammering out a test of the first agreement. It will be no exaggeration to say that this is in a decisive measure due to the East's proposals over 1977-1980, which take into account many essential aspects of the Western stand. As a result, there has been an actual drawing closer of the stands of the sides on a whole number of issues. Progress is impeded, however, by the stand of the West which, as before, continues declining to give a businesslike answer to the East's latest proposals, which were tabled on July 10 and November 13, 1980.

The NATO member countries continue insisting on a preliminary understanding on the number of the troops of the sides in the area of reduction. In so doing, they proceed from the premise that there exists, in their opinion, an essential superiority of the Warsaw Treaty forces over NATO as regards the numerical strength of the ground troops. But over almost five years of the "debate on figures" the West has failed to prove or explain its over-estimated evaluations of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the socialist states.

The experience of this debate has shown that the basis proposed by the Western participants for holding this debate is fruitless. In addition it became clear at the talks that understanding on figures is, as a matter of fact, not necessary for the first agreement. Both sides now agree that the volumes of the cuts in Soviet and American troops at the first stage will be expressed in absolute values and not in connection with the size of the armed forces of these two states in central Europe.

The talks are also impeded by the Western stand on the so-called "accompanying measures." The NATO member countries do not wish to examine the East's specific considerations proposed by it on the "package" of such measures which determine the necessary and sufficient guide-lines for drawing up a sensible control system. Western participants in the talks insist that without acceptance of their proposal as a whole by the East, there will be no progress at Vienna. But it is apt to note that the method of ultimatums is not a way that may lead to a mutually acceptable agreement.

The West's obstructionist stand is graphically manifest in its attempts at undermining the agreed basis of the Vienna talks, to emasculate to a maximum degree the agreed subject -- arms and force cuts.

All this is evidence that the West lacks political will for the resolution of the problem with which the participants in the talks are faced. There is an impression that its line at the talks is increasingly subordinated to the long-term military planning of the NATO bloc, which sets itself the objective of ensuring military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the key area of the European Continent through an intensive build-up of military preparations.

In this connection it is apt to recall Leonid Brezhnev's statement from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU: "The socialist countries have passed there (i.e. at the Vienna talks) more than halfway to meet the Western partners. But it must be frankly said, if the Western countries further protract these talks while simultaneously building up their military potential in Europe, we shall have to take note of this fact." It is a serious and timely warning.

U.S. POLICY ON NEUTRON BOMB, MBFR TALKS VIEWED

LD301004 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 30 Oct 81

["What Does Washington Need Neutron Weapons For?" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Gennadiy Stakh]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS -- Faced with the mounting public protests in Western Europe against the manufacture of neutron weapons and their deployment in West European countries, the overseas advocates of the neutron bomb have hurriedly launched a propaganda campaign to condition the population in favour of this weapon of mass destruction. The purpose of this campaign is to accustom the West Europeans to the idea that American neutron weapons will sooner or later appear on European soil. The standard myth about the "Soviet war menace" is dished up in a "neutron package" in an effort to prove that the possession of nuclear [as received] weapons by the United States is needed to counter-balance Soviet superiority in tanks in the "European theatre". But this thesis holds no water when confronted with real facts: The military and political leaders of the NATO countries have admitted more than once in recent years the existence of a military equilibrium in Europe between West and the East.

While alleging that the Warsaw Treaty countries have an edge in tanks, the Pentagon's propaganda men say nothing about the fact that the NATO countries have an advantage in tactical aviation and anti-tank armaments.

The International Institute for Strategy Studies, the well known institution in the West, has recently published in London a report on power balance in the world in 1981-1982. The authors of this report say that the Warsaw Treaty countries have an advantage in some fields and the NATO countries in others. It is also said in the report that advantage in armoured troops may be reduced to naught by a combination of different anti-tank systems. So the "tank threat" from the East is refuted by prestigious Western authorities on military affairs.

The apologists of the neutron bomb also withhold other facts from the public. For instance, the fact that the United States and some of its allies are blocking the efforts to reach agreement at the Vienna talks on force reductions in central Europe.

The socialist countries participating in the talks suggested way back in October, 1973 that the troops of the two sides should be cut approximately by 17 per cent within three years by withdrawing or disbanding whole formations together with their armaments and military equipment, including tank divisions and brigades. Without waiting for the Vienna negotiations to achieve agreement, the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew a thousand tanks from the GDR in 1980 and has not increased their number ever since. How did the United States and other NATO countries respond at the talks to this constructive act of good will? They refuse to come to terms about arms reductions, tanks included.

Hence, in taking its decision on the mass manfacture of neutron weapons Washington was guided not by the interests of defence against Soviet tanks in Western Europe but by quite different considerations. The manufacture of neutron warheads of is only one of a series of ever new militaristic actions with the help of which men in Washington are dreaming of achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies and of upsetting military balance, in Europe in particular. The danger of such an adventurist policy for the European peoples is apparent.

ZAGLADIN, FROLOV DISCUSS WORLD PROBLEMS, FUTURE

PM291647 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

["Dialogue" between Prof Vadim V. Zagladin and Ivan T. Frolov, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Global Problems and the Destinies of Mankind" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Everywhere in the world today people talk a great deal about the future, construct propositions and make predictions. What is the reason for this?

Frolov: The current interest in the problems of the future is evidently associated with various factors. One -- the form factor, so to speak -- is the fact that mankind is approaching not simply the junction of two centuries but the threshold of the third millenium of the new era. And at such thresholds thoughts always turn toward what is to come....

Another, more profound reason for the growing interest in the future is the acceleration of scientific and technical development. From this viewpoint the distance between the present and the future has been reduced. In any case, it is obvious that the foundations for the future are laid today, in our time. Mankind's tomorrow will be largely determined by the consquences of scientific developments now taking place (particularly in such spheres as nuclear physics, electronics and, increasingly, biology) and their practical assimilation.

And, finally, one more, extremely important, aspect. I am referring to the sociopolitical sphere, which influences all other aspects of human existence. I have in mind the danger of nuclear war. Its disastrous consequences are obvious....

Zagladin: Ivan Timofeyevich, I believe you are right. In our time man's habitual curiosity about the future is being stimulated by very real circumstances, which often make that curiosity dramatic.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: But many predictions for the future are not only dramatic, but pessimistic. Can any evolution be observed in these predictions and their orientation?

Zagladin: A significant proportion of predictions published in the West are of a pessimistic nature. But scholars in socialist countries and Marxist scholars in the rest of the world do not hold pessimistic views on the future, although they do see the dangers which threaten it. More about this later.

For the moment, it must be said that predictions by bourgeois scholars are by no means uniform. And they are subject to changes. An observation by O. Flechtheim, the "father" of futurology (and originator of the concept itself), is interesting from this viewpoint. In his recent book "The Battle for the Future," he writes that in the mid-fifties the development of social thought in the West was marked by "futurological optimism," which then developed into the "forecasting boom" of the sixties. But the seventies, the scholar notes, were characterized by widespread pessimism and lack of faith in the future. What caused this? Flechtheim writes: "The futureologists' predictions centered mainly on fear in the face of the five challenges of the modern era -- the danger of nuclear self-destruction, the whole range of population and food problems, the growth in contradictions between developed and developing countries, the predatory plundering of natural resources, and the bankruptcy and alienation of the individual." The things he is writing about are very real.

However, I think the prime cause, the fundamental source of the change in the Western ideologists' mood is above all the progress of capitalism's development. Let us recall that the Western world -- the official Western world -- ended the sixties and began the seventies with great and, frankly, rosy expectations.

These expectations were created in a unique atmosphere of euphoria arising from the "tranquil," relatively "peaceful" development of capitalism in the first postwar decades, when the prevailing situation was good, interrupted only by relatively brief recessions. The situation which became established in those years provided grounds, it seemed to many people in the West, for hopes for a better future....

* *

Frolov: In other words, the optimism of Western futurologists of the sixties and early seventies was not so much the result of a rational analysis -- still less a scientific analysis — of real developmental trends as an extrapolation of past experience into the future. Moreover their optimism was, most likely, also associated with hopes in connection with the results of the policy of "adaptation" to the new situation which was then being implemented by the bourgeoisie in most countries -- with the bourgeoisie's attempts to utilize on a long-term basis the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution and state monopoly control.

Zagladin: Precisely. But those hopes were groundless. The policy of adaptation did not lead to the stabilization of capitalism. On the contrary, there was a further deepening of its general crisis, which now covers virtually all aspects of society's life. It is this fact, which was widely analyzed at our party's 26th congress and at congresses of the other fraternal parties held recently, which has caused the change of mood in bourgeois futurology. The pessimism of current assessments is, I think, primarily due to this fact. Not that this is anything new. The increasing pessimism of assessments of the future has been a characteristic feature of every stage of social development in the 20th century, in which the old world has observed the symptoms of the abnormally great exacerbation of its contradictions and the growth of the difficulties it has experienced. Remember, for instance, Oswald Spengler's book "The Decline of Europe," which appeared soon after the October Revolution.

And the deepening of the crisis of capitalism leads not only to a change in nuances of thought among bourgeois futurologists, but to substantial changes in the policy of ruling circles in capitalist countries. Indeed, if you look at the multiplicity of facts available to the world public not individually, but collectively, you have to admit that today imperialism is trying to implement a new global concept, which was elaborated in the seventies.

Our era is characterized by the deepening confrontation between the old and new social orders and the acceleration of the process of the replacement of capitalism by socialism. The forces of the old, imperialist world are opposing this process. They seek to retard the course of social progress. And they see as their way to do this to step up the arms race, fan tension and return to a policy of open, aggressive confrontation with the socialist states, a policy of military threats, interference in internal affairs and outright repression of countries which produce raw materials and the participants in liberation movements, which the American administration has labeled "terrorists." This concept, as the Washington POST wrote, means that "the use of force -- we call it war -- is legitimate."

That being so, it is necessary to create a huge military potential for threats and coercion, to attempt to overcome the established military equilibrium and to create decisive superiority over the socialist world. In international relations, the new global concept amounts to much greater readiness to take a risk and reconstruct the "cold war" atmosphere.

Naturally, this new global concept can only be implemented if the United States manages to persuade its allies to implement a policy of confrontation, accelerated rearming and great readiness to take the risk of unleashing a new war, which, it is true, American strategists describe as a "limited" war. But, after all, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, a nuclear war "limited" according to American ideas, taking place in Europe, say, would from the very first mean certain destruction for European civilization....

These plans are meeting with resolute condemnation throughout the world. The peoples are saying a resolute "no" to them. An awareness of the dangerous nature of these plans is an additional source of pessimism.

Frolov: On the other hand, it seems to me that many Western scientists sink into pessimism through observing the real increase in the difficulties associated, in particular, with the whole range of so-called global problems -- that is, first and foremost with the problem of the increased danger of war, but also with the problems of population, energy, falling reserves of mineral resources and environmental conservation -- in a word, problems which, if they are not resolved, one way or another create or could create a threat to mankind's future. The exacerbation of these problems is itself largely associated with the general crisis of capitalism and the uncontrolled, frankly predatory attitude of the private property civilization toward the world about us and toward man himself.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Is this the range of issues which Vadim Valentinovich and you examine in the book "Global Problems Of Today: the Scientific and Social Aspects" ["Globalnyye Problemy Sovremennosti: Nauchnyy i Sotsialnyy Aspekty"], which is to be published soon?

Frolov: Yes. It may be said that we have organized our entire account in terms of looking at the future in the light of global problems, their state today and the prospects for resolving them. And one of our conclusions is that global problems, for all their diversity, are not only natural but sociopolitical in nature. In other words, these problems can result from various causes and can arise in various contexts (man's relationship with nature, the relationship between society as a whole and nature, social relationships and so forth), but their nature and the means of resolving them invariably bear the decisive imprint of social conditions. If I may put it this way, global problems arising in countries belonging to different social systems take different courses.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Ivan Timofeyevich, in speaking of global problems you put the problem of the threat of war first. It is true that the threat of nuclear war is the main danger for mankind, for his present and future. Does bourgeois futurology take the problem of war and peace into account in its calculations?

Frolov: They certainly take it into account, but by no means as much as they should. In most cases it is admitted that preserving peace is an important prerequisite for the resolution of global problems. But as a rule that is as far as it goes.

However, what has been said applies mainly to the social sciences. There has recently been a notable increase in the demarcation of views on the problem of peace between different groups of Western scientists. Natural scientists with increasing frequency express well-founded concern about the threat of war and demand its elimination. Let us recall, for instance, the appeals by American and later West German medical personnel for prevention of nuclear war. A great many natural scientists supported L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on creating an authoritative committee of scientists to show the world the full extent of the danger of nuclear war.

Zagladin: Of course, you cannot say that all Western natural scientists have adopted this stance. Samuel Cohen, the creator of the neutron bomb, for instance, has adopted quite a different one, endlessly preaching the permissibility of nuclear war -- or in any case, war using neutron weapons. True, it is clear from some of his remarks (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has already briefed its readers on them) that Mr Cohen would like to exclude completely a situation in which his own son would be on the battlefield in such a war. As a human being, one can understand a father's feelings, but is is hard to understand a scientist who is ready to sow death unthinkingly wherever he likes, kill as many children as he likes in any country, and even accompany his preachings on this theme with the lustful grin of a cannibal....

Unfortunately there are a good many social scientists in the United States and other Western countries who look at the question of war only from the standpoint of preserving the old, outmoded system at whatever cost. Their logic is: "Apres nous le deluge" -- a well-known formula, but far, far removed from concern for the destinies of man and the future of mankind.

Frolov: Incidentally, the dilemma "nuclear war or the salvation of capitalism" does not exist in life, in reality. For nuclear war, in terms of its consequences, is something for which no analogy can be found in the past. And if one of the people who wants to save capitalism by that means were to unleash a nuclear war, he would inevitably perish in its flames. In other words, imperialist social orders cannot survive a test capable of destroying all civilization.

Zagladin: This idea could be extended. Not only war, but the arms race, being whipped up so zealously in the West today, by creating additional difficulties for all mankind, is certainly no help to capitalism in resolving its problems.

Here are a few figures. World military spending has increased 30-fold since 1900. At present it accounts for well over $400 billion a year, which amounts to spending about a million dollars a minute on arms. And if the current trend continues, by the year 2000 that figure could reach $1 trillion a year.

Approximately 60 million people, which is roughly equivalent to the entire work force engaged in production in Europe (not counting our country), are working in military or allied fields. Some 400,000 highly qualified scientists are conducting military research and development, which is about 40 percent of the total number of scientific workers in the world engaged in research activity. Two-fifths of all spending on science -- $25 billion -- goes to military research.

It is clear that for mankind in general all this is a tremendous burden and an obstacle in the path of the resolution of the problems which concern him today.

Frolov: and all this at a time when approximately 40 percent of the world's population lacks effective medical services, 570 million people are suffering from malnutrition, about 3 billion have no access to pure water and 750,000 people die every year from water-transmitted diseases.

Some 800 million of our planet's inhabitants are illiterate, and a quarter of a billion children under 14 do not attend school. But in the developing countries, where these problems are most acute, expenditure on arms imports is increasing particularly rapidly. Scientific and technical cadres, who are clearly in short supply in those countries, are diverted from resolving social tasks. I should add that official aid to developing countries is equivalent to only one-twentieth of the industrially developed states' military spending.

It should probably be added that the developed capitalist countries are themselves experiencing considerable difficulties as a result of the arms race. There is much talk about this at the moment, for instance, in the United States. The present administration's military programs threaten to finally shatter the American economy, which is already suffering as a result of recessions and crises.

Elementary common sense indicates that the world can no longer afford such a "luxury" as the arms race.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: So the problem of mankind's future turns above all on the resolution of the question of preventing war. And it is impossible to ensure a fitting prospect for society's future development without stopping the arms race. To what extent can these problems be resolved?

Zagladin: I would like to approach this question in a roundabout way. One long-running topic of discussion among Western futurologists is whether the future can be predicted. Of course, this question contains an element of irony. After all, if the future cannot be predicted, what in the point of futurology? Nonetheless, the quesion is debated, and, as a rule, from very pessimistic standpoints. Here is a recent example: R. Amara, president of the Institute of Futurology, in an article published in this year's first issue of the Washington-published journal THE FUTURIST, once again formulated this conclusion: The future can be predicted, is not predetermined and depends on the nature of "individual choices."

But with this approach the resolution of questions now of concern to mankind (including the problem of war and peace) has to be relegated to the sphere of desires which may or may not be realized. Marxist science firmly rejects this approach. Of course, we do not believe in fatalism, in the mechanical predetermination of the future. But we believe in the possibility of scientific understanding of the laws of development and on that basis of predicting the future. And our view is optimistic.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: This kind of approach distinguishes Marxist scientists. But does it not seem to you that nevertheless it contains an element of the automatic inevitability of this or that outcome of events?

Zagladin: No. It is not a matter of pure predictions, of the automatic progress of events. Marxist science regards the laws of social development not as something governed by fate but as a trend realized through the activity of people and social forces. And when we speak of our optimism about the future, we proceed on the basis that the objectively determined NECESSITY of social development is realized through CONSCIOUS PRACTICE -- that is, through the conscious activity of people, social groups and classes.

Frolov: And in this respect it may be said that in Marxist science the objective and the subjective are merged organically into the dialectical -- that is, a contradictory, but unified whole. The Marxist prognosis of social development is also a dialectical unity, which combines the analysis both of the objectively determined requirement of social development and of the possible, foreseeable actions of people, parties, classes and masses. It is the combination of these elements which is both the difficulty of Marxist-Leninist analysis of the future and the secret of its fruitfulness.

Zagladin: And it is from these standpoints that we say: The problems of preserving peace and ending the arms race can and must be resolved. Look at the 26th CPSU Congress documents. There a sober, serious analysis of all the dangers of the present moment is combined with optimism and faith in the possibility of preventing war. However; this no no abstract faith. It is based on quite concrete realities: on the peoples' will to prevent nuclear war; on the might of the forces of peace, above all the socialist community; and on the actions of the masses' conscious vanguard, which advocates peace. And, of course, this faith in the possibility of securing the triumph of the cause of peace is very closely linked with concrete plans for actions designed to strengthen still further the potential of the forces of peace and forces which advocate detente. For us, for the Soviet people, our plan for the struggle for peace is the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the peace program for the eighties put forward by L.I. Brezhnev.

Of course, the implementation of our plans -- here I have in mind chiefly the peace program -- depends not only on us. Their realization is a process of confrontation between two opposing "wills," two differently oriented subjective factors.

For instance, we are fighting for the implementation of our economic plans, but our opponents are doing everything possible to thwart their fulfillment. This is, to a significant extent, the aim of American plans for the arms race and ideas on a trade and economic blockade of the Soviet Union. And in the area of foreign policy the implementation of our peace program is meeting with fierce resistance from the American administration and some of its allies who have their own plan: the plan to restore the military-political superiority of Western countries and ensure U.S. hegemony in the world arena.

In other words, the struggle to prevent war, to ensure a peaceful future and simply to ensure the possibility of mankind's future development is a real struggle, in which everything depends on the activeness, staunchness and capability of the fighters for peace. The increased role of the subjective factor of social development is particularly clear and visible here.

As for our country, as L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th congress, "The Soviet people have not only the will for the struggle for peace, but a precise, specific program for that struggle."

So it will not be the Soviet Union's fault if there are delays. We are ready for the struggle for the future!

LIBERATURNAYA GAZETA: Up to now, you have spoken of the future from the viewpoint primarily of the problem of war and peace. But there are other global problems which, if not resolved, could represent a danger to mankind's future. What would you like to say about that?

Frolov: Yes, these problems are indeed of considerable significance. A report entitled "The World in the Year 2000" appeared in the United States last year. It notes that by the year 2000 there will be 6.35 billion people living on earth, compared with 4 billion in 1975, which means more than a 50 percent increase in the population in a quarter of a century. And despite the fact that the economy in the less developed countries will develop more rapidly than in the developed countries, per capita income in the first group of countries will remain very low, while the gulf which now exists between poor and rich countries will be not reduced, but increased.

Zagladin: It is also important to say that, after all, these problems, although they relate to the economic or population sphere, have very definite, generally highly negative consequences of a sociopolitical nature. Failure to resolve these problems means hunger and disease for millions and tens of millions of people, the tragic exacerbation of the social ills of capitalist society or society in developing countries and an uncontrolled growth in tension in relations between states and peoples. It is in the light of all these aspects of the problem that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the nonaligned countries and communist and many social democratic parties now attach such urgency to the issue of a radical change in the principles of international economic cooperation and the democratization of international relations, including international economic relations.

Of course, in each individual case the plans and projects formulated in this connection have a specific purpose, but they are very dissimilar. Thus, for instance, many of the ideas which exist in the social democratic milieu on these issues bear the imprint of illusions with respect to capitalism and its potential. We have no such illusions.

Frolov: I have already spoken of the book written by myself and Vadim Valentinovich and our attempt to trace the links between the scientific and social aspects of global problems. These links are also concretely expressed in the following way: In order to resolve global problems, both scientific (scientific technical) and social preconditions are needed. Modern science and technology can cope with the resolution of most global problems. It is a question of creating the social preconditions for the resolution of these problems.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Our editorial office occasionally gets people writing in saying that they appreciate the influence of social conditions on the solution of such problems as preventing war or overcoming economic and cultural backwardness -- in both cases socialism certainly has displayed the kind of consistency and effectiveness which are beyond capitalist society. However, they write, it is more difficult to perceive in different social conditions the contrasting manifestations and consequences of global problems, such as environmental conservation.

Frolov: It is a matter of the contrasting attitudes of the society's ruling class and the society as a whole to a particular problem. In socialist society the interests of man and society constitute a criterion of this kind. Hence the different approaches to specific global problems, including environmental conservation, under socialism and under capitalism. We have adopted splendid laws but, unfortunately, they are not always kept. And it is particularly intolerable when they are violated by enterprises and state organs, not just by individuals. Obviously, stricter juridical and, above all, public control is needed here.

One should not dramatize the situation in this sphere, but one must recognize the difficulties we are having and not think that they can be overcome immediately, by universal solutions, exclusively "from on high." Ecological education and the improvement of ecological standards, closely connected with man's general development, will take a long time, but it must not be too long because the ecological situation is deteriorating and the community must know about this and do all it can so that our children and grandchildren, remembering us, do not bewail our mistreatment of nature. But I rule out the possibility of a situation where they curse us for irrevocable, catastrophic devastation of nature.

In the capitalist countries as well, the community in general is advocating with increasing vigor the solution of global problems, including the ecological problem, in the interests of society. Special political parties have even appeared in some countries (the so-called "greens" in the FRG and so forth. It cannot be said that their position is entirely consistent. But on the whole this is an important phenomenon, a product of the spirit of the times, so to speak. Unfortunately, however, public demonstrations very rarely make an impression on the powers that be.

Our public is also very active in airing global problems. I have to mention in this connection the many articles on this theme published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. But in our country much more comes of action of this kind -- it results in state decisions, it becomes part of legislation.

Zagladin: By and large we are convinced (and we say so in our book) that a final solution of global problems, or the reconciliation of man with nature and with himself, is possible only under the conditions of the global victory of socialism.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: That is, it is a question for the future....

Zagladin: If you are talking about the final solution of these problems -- yes, it is a question for the future. For in no country can the victory of socialism be organized at the drop of a hat. Socialism is not exported. It matures in local conditions on the basis of the contradictions of social development. It is created independently by the people of each country.

But progress can be made toward the solution of global problems right now. And the path has been indicated many times by our party. This path was mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress. I am referring to the all-round, broad development of international cooperation. And our country not only proclaims the need for cooperation of this kind, but is actively developing it.

This relates above all to cooperation in the struggle to strengthen peace. But it also relates to cooperation in the solution of other global problems. You may recall that it was on our initiative that the all-European conference on environmental conservation problems, which was held a while ago, was convened. We also proposed another congress of this kind -- on energy problems.

Frolov: At a session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Scientific Council on the Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology Global Problems Section, Academician Yevgeniy Konstantinovich Fedorov touched on the question of the interaction of natural and present-day social processes. In his view, it is possible to imagine a time beyond which the present "multisystem" social structure (socialism, capitalism and the developing countries) will only be able to exist in conditions of peace, the closest international cooperation and absence of an arms race.

And we must seek to create these conditions over the next few decades. This is indicated by assessments and calculations made by researchers of very different ideological outlooks. If this does not happen, then the global problems we have been discussing will place a difficult, if not insuperable barrier in the path of mankind's future deveopment. Moreover, they may threaten the existence of human civilization.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: A great deal is being said and written about this at the moment, and it is often directly linked to the problem of man and his future.

Frolov: Yes, many prognoses, models and scenarios of the future relating to global problems are concerned with man, and fantasies about his future, both pessimistic and optimistic, abound. A noteworthy feature of these "projections" is the fact that many of them are based on the premise that you have to change man's nature using new -- particularly biological -- methods. There is all manner of speculation about new discoveries in genetic engineering, ethology and psychophysicology, and the concepts of sociobiology and neogenetic projects on the purely genetic "breeding" of the "new man" -- whose qualities will be "prescribed" taking into account various conditions, including the exacerbation of global problems -- are enjoying great popularity.

It has to be said that, increasingly, the very chances of solving global problems are coming to be linked to the need to change "the quality of man". Moreover, this hypertrophied anthropological approach has dominated, for example, recent reports by the Club of Rome called "No Limit to Education" (net predelov budushcheye). It was expressed most clearly in a book by Club of Rome President A. Peccei called "Human Qualities", published here by Progress.

Zagladin: Clearly the treatment of man and his future is wrong. Moreover, Marxists see this as one of the central Global Problems. The whole point is, however, that a change in the "quality of man" cannot be regarded as the key to the solution of all other global problems since it depends itself on changes in the socioeconomic order. Indeed, man, Marx said, is the sum of all social relations and you cannot change him without changing these relations.

Frolov: This is undoubtedly true, just as it is true that there is a so-called feedback effect of the "human factor" on the whole complex of social relations. Marxists see in this the INTERACTION between man, society and nature, and the dominating crucial factor is the social organization of society and the nature of its economic relations.

Global problems impart much that is novel to this interaction. For example, this concerns changes in the mutual relations of man as an individual with society, and more specifically of the individual taking shape in conditions of the globalization and internationalization of the factors determining the individual, with mankind as some sort of single entity. New phenomena are being discovered here which substantially influence the world outlook and morality of modern man. They affect the development of culture, the understanding of freedom and necessity, the moral and humanistic principles of man and mankind. How is all this interconnected with the social class traits of the individual's behavior and consciousness? What kind of developmental trends will they display in the future?

These are questions which deserve the closest attention, and not just for, so to speak, purely scientific reasons but for ideological and sometimes even political considerations. This is where, in many instances, the main axis of the ideological and political struggle in the world now lies, and it is where the philosophical and ideological opponents of Marxism and communism are concentrating their main forces. Therefore new research into global problems is needed precisely in these personal, moral and humanistic and, so to speak, culturological aspects.

Zagladin: Of course, we could not broach all aspects of the theme of the future today -- indeed this is quite impossible in a single conversation. We have talked about the future in the light of the global problems of the present day. In ending our conversation, I would like to single out one notable aspect of the present epoch.

In our day, the future for all of us is not simply the future -- that is, it is not something which is merely impending, belonging to the generations to come. It is also our own present day. And not only because, as Ivan Timofeyevich said, the foundations of the future are being laid now, today, but because this future is now affecting us more and more perceptibly.

Is this a paradox? Not at all. Just think: In undertaking any actions, today we must think more and more and with increasing attentiveness about the future. In planning something for tomorrow, we must think increasingly about the day after that, not just about years but decades to come. For the consequences of our actions must, by virtue of the very nature of present-day civilization, take into account the needs not just of ourselves and our children but of our grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

So, the very nature of the present, which passes so swiftly gives rise to a new scale of thought, new dimensions of decision-making, a new perception of the commonality of the fate of mankind not only in space but in time. This, of course, makes our daily work more complicated. But it makes it more interesting and opens up before us new prospects. And, of course, this heightens to a tremendous degree our responsibility for everything we do.

The future...how many people there are on earth now -- political and social forces -- who look into the distant future with fear. They are afraid of it and try to put off its advent. But we Soviet people, as indeed all working people, have no need to fear the future. For this future is the fruit of our work. It is the bright reference point of laboring mankind. It is communism.

MOTIVATION, RESULTS OF AWACS SALE EXPLORED

Way Paved for 'Intervention'

LD291632 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct, TASS -- Under an unprecedented pressure from the White House, the U.S. Senate has approved by a majority of our votes the administration's proposal to sell to Saudi Arabia a large batch of U.S.-manufactured weapons worth a total of 8.5 billion dollars. Riyadh is to receive AWACS (Air-Borne Warning and Control System) planes which can be used for reconnaissance purposes, 1,177 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, tanker-planes and other military equipment. Under the pretext of servicing it the Pentagon will send to Saudi Arabia an additional group of military personnel numbering 800 people.

The administration's decision on massive arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia is after a number of goals. Above all, the decision has been taken with a view to expanding U.S. military presence in the Middle East. It comes in line with Washington's long-term course toward scaling up the deliveries of U.S.-manufactured armaments to that region which is already explosive enough.

The purpose of all this is to pave the way for a U.S. armed intervention, in case there is a need to seize oil fields in the region. In the context of such plans, large-scale exercises of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force are to take place in Egypt in early November. According to the London TIMES, 9,000 U.S. servicemen will take part in the exercises. Sabre-rattling in this case has been conceived as an act of undisguised blackmail of the Arab countries.

The decision on arms shipments to Saudi Arabia is after one more goal: to attach Riyadh to the ill-famed Camp David collusion rejected by the Arab world. This is at least what President Reagan has said himself, expressing the "hope" that the arms deal would improve the prospects for drawing Saudi Arabia into the Camp David process.

At the same time the U.S. President stressed specially that the deal had not in the least affected U.S. determination to ensure Israel's security. He added that U.S. commitments with regard to Israel remained firm. In this connection the CBS television company reports that the Reagan administration has promised "compensating military aid" to Tel Aviv. The matter at hand is a delivery of an additional number of fighter-bombers which Israel widely uses for bandit air raids against neighbouring Lebanon.

The local press regards the results of the voting in the Senate as a political success of President Reagan. The voting on the issue of arms sales to Saudi Arabia has demonstrated with all clarity that the White House can influence the frame of mind of the law-makers when the White House wants it. It is recalled here in this connection that it surely was not the case with the SALT II treaty when the Congress failed to accommodate the administration.

Arutyunov Report

LD292114 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World Program" prepared by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted in favor of the Reagan administration's decision to sell Saudi Arabia a package of weapons valued at $8.5 billion, including AWACS aircraft. It is known that this question has been discussed in the U.S. for a long time, and in a noisy manner.

Many U.S. personalities and papers expressed their doubt whether the Zionist lobby at the U.S. Senate -- and this lobby is composed of 75 senators out of 100 -- would approve the deal. But the deal, as we can see now, has been completed despite the fact that Saudi Arabia categorically rejected the condition placed by the United States on the deal -- that U.S. weapons supplied to Saudi Arabia should not be used against Israel; otherwise why would Saudi Arabia want to purchase weapons? As the Saudi leaders have repeatedly said, Riyadh believes there is no danger in the Middle East except the danger of Israeli aggression and expansion.

What has happened? What is the reason behind the flexibility shown by the pro-Israeli senators? Naturally, the reason does not lie in their approval of Saudi Arabia's attitude, but in the fact that they are confident Washington will be able to change this attitude. The AWACS aircraft will not be obtained by Saudi Arabia until 1985. Until then, the U.S. hopes to link Riyadh very strongly with its policy in the Middle East. Washington even regards this deal as part of this policy. This was openly declared by President Reagan following the Senate vote. More than this: He stressed that the result of the voting will not lead to the weakening of U.S. support for Israel. He said that the United States will continue to be committed to guaranteeing Israel's security -- the security which is used as a pretext by Tel Aviv to do whatever it wants in order to perpetuate its occupation of Arab land and its usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

As for the United States itself, the deal will not only bring $8.5 billion but also will provide it with new opportunities to expand its politico-military presence in the Middle East.

Yenikeyev Commentary

LD300134 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved the sale to Saudi Arabia of five AWACS planes, air-to-air missiles and ejectible fuel tanks for F-15 aircraft. The total cost of the deal is estimated at $8.5 billion. Our observer Viktor Yenikeyev comments:

The first accounts and commentaries in the American press are full of descriptions of a dramatic behind-the-scenes maneuvering which preceded the voting in the Senate on the sale of AWACS planes and other military equipment to Riyadh. Commentators and observers are giving credit to the President himself, who at the very last moment managed to persuade a number of senators in the course of personal meetings, and won what the Voice of America called the first major foreign policy battle on the Capitol Hill.

The significance of this victory if the President is to be believed is in the fact that from now on nothing will stand in the way of the peace process in the Middle East. This actually is nothing more than rhetoric, to which many have long been accustomed both in and outside the United States. You may recall that similar good intentions were voiced to cover up the signing of the Camp David separate treaty, the annexation by Israel of East Jerusalem, and its unceasing aggression against the Arabs.

There is yet another paradox behind the President's words, a paradox that for decades has been underlying U.S. foreign policy. The bitter irony is that the successive administrations have looked for peace through an arms drive. As a result, the Middle East region has long turned into a powder keg that can explode any minute. By the delivery of AWACS planes and other military hardware to Saudi Arabia, Washington hopes to draw that country into the so-called peace process in the Middle East, a familiar method America has used extensively but with little if any success to win over friends to suit its own interests. The rapprochement between Washington and Riyadh bears much resemblance of Washington's friendship with the dictatorship of the shah of Iran, which America also sought to reinforce by guns. Or take Egypt, that's torn apart by domestic problems threatening to undermine the so-called special relations with the U.S. administration. As-Sadat, as many observers believe, fell victim not only of a political conspiracy but also of his own excessive sympathies for his American friends.

It is ironic, too, that if it were not for the death of As-Sadat, who betrayed the Arabs, the administration and senators, too, would have hardly agreed to the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. Both in the White House and on Capitol Hill attempts are being made to prop up their shattered Egyptian support by adding to it the Saudi regime. So, America is making another step toward militarizing the Middle East for its selfish aims. It is clear that Washington intends to continue relying on strength in relations with other nations. Such a course can only add to the explosive situation in the Middle East. America has been delivering arms worth many billions of dollars to Egypt and Israel. It keeps an armada of 30 ships making up the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, ready for the big American-Egyptian exercise codenamed Bright Star, to take place next month.

And last but not least, there has been no let-up in Washington verbal insults and other provocations against Libya. The two Libyan planes shot down by American aircraft are an indication that the bellicose mood of the administration can lead to the most serious consequences for the entire region. Arms supplies to Saudi Arabia is another reason for concern on the part of those who are sincerely interested in a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. The conflict there can be settled only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs, in particular the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own.

This view is shared by the Soviet Union which believes that all these problems could be negotiated within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East, with the Palestine Liberation Organization taking part. This stand has been reemphasized in the joint communique on the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

VISIT OF PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO U.S. VIEWED

LD291440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 29 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct (TASS) -- Huang Hua, the PRC foreign minister, arrived in Washington on a visit on Wednesday evening. During the 2-day visit, he will have talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and other high-ranking officials of the American administration.

The Chinese minister has arrived in Washington in response to a visit by Haig, secretary of state, to the PRC last June. His mission includes the consolidation of the American-Chinese agreement made in Beijing at that time. This refers primarily to the further building up of the military-political alliance between Washington, Beijing and Tokyo. This aggressive alliance is intended to help strengthen the strategic positions of the United States in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

It is believed that one of the main subjects at the present talks will be the delivery of American arms to China. According to the American press, China intends to buy about 80 of the latest weapons systems from the United States, including antitank guided missiles and anti-aircraft missiles, in particular the Redeye and Stinger which are considered the best in the Pentagon's arsenal.

No great divergence of views is foreseen by local circles between the United States and the PRC in discussing problems of a global nature. The Beijing leaders have long been harnessed to the military-strategic chariot of American imperialism. They are waging a secret subversive war, together with the United States, against Afghanistan, supporting Washington's plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe, urging the further strengthening of Western military blocs, particularly NATO, and so on. In turn, the Reagan administration is attaching great significance to playing the "Chinese card" in its plans for organizing a worldwide crusade against the USSR.

This does not mean, however, that there are no dark clouds in the sky of American-Chinese relations. Recently, the Reagan administration, in its usual high-handed manner, has been more and more leaning toward a "two Chinas" policy, not concealing its intentions of delivering the latest U.S. weapons to Taiwan; these to include F-16 fighter-bombers. This, naturally, irritates the Chinese side. However, Washington considers that it still has Beijing "in its pocket" anyway. In any case, as Secretary of State Haig said in a television interview, the Reagan administration intends to fulfill its obligations to "the people of Taiwan."

REFUSAL OF VISAS FOR S. AFRICA CONFERENCE HIT

PM290925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Disregarding International Norms"]

[Text] A conference of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa has been held in New York to which, in addition to representatives of national liberation movements in southern Africa and international and national public organizations, a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries was invited. Representatives of the Soviet public were, however, unable to take part in the conference since the U.S. authorities would not give them entry visas to New York.

This act by the U.S. authorities, committee chairman, writer M.A. Ibragimov told a TASS correspondent, is inconsistent with generally accepted international norms and is further evidence of the U.S. administration's reluctance to abide by the principles enshrined in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

We regard the refusal to grant visas to members of the Soviet delegation and to a number of representatives of national organizations and national liberation movements as a clumsy attempt to isolate the conference of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa from the world public. Despite the obstacles put in its way by the U.S. authorities, the conference was held, and its conclusions are testimony to the failure of the attempt to drown the voice of protest within U.S. and international public opinion against expanding U.S. and international public opinion against expanding U.S. cooperation with the criminal, racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN MEET FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

PM281509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Report"]

[Text] A large group of representatives of U.S. business and scientific circles met, at their request, with N.D. Komarov, the first deputy minister, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

During the meeting they examined the prospects for the further expansion of the USSR's foreign economic ties in the 11th 5-Year Plan, including trade and economic and industrial cooperation with West European countries. They also touched on questions concerning the status and development possibilities of Soviet-American trade.

STATUS OF U.S. MARINES IN OKINAWA WORRIES JAPAN

OW291115 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] According to a U.S. military command announcement, 1,500 officers and men of the Okinawa-based U.S. 3d Marine Division are scheduled to participate in a large-scale military exercise to be conducted on Egyptian territory in early November. In this connection Soviet military commentator Vinogradov writes:

This report cannot but attract attention because it reminds one again of a matter which has been worrying the Japanese people -- that the Pentagon has been incorporating the U.S. Marines deployed to Japan into the so-called Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] whose mission is to carry out intervention. As everyone knows, the RDF's mission is to defend the notorious vital interests of the United States in so-called [word indistinct] areas in the world. This time, U.S. troops will be rapidly moved from Japan to Egypt in the Middle East where the Reagan administration has decided to show off its enormous muscle.

According to Washington's thinking, this exercise has been necessitated in the wake of President as-Sadat's assassination during a military parade in Egypt. Out of its concern that it may lose its foothold in Egypt and that the incident may touch off unfavorable developments, the United States has hurriedly assembled a major part of its 6th Fleet along the Egyptian coast. At the same time, the United States has ordered all of its RDF elements, both in the United States and in Okinawa, to assume a combat-ready posture.

It is only natural that Japan has been drawn into this risky Middle East gamble of Washington. The United States has turned the Japanese archipelago, Okinawa in particular, into a stronghold which it is now using for adventures it is carrying out in all parts of the world. It goes without saying that this poses an extremely enormous danger to Japan. This is because Japan is bound to get embroiled in any military conflict ignited by the United States whether it likes it or not. If, for example, Washington had regarded the turn of events in Egypt as dangerous and had decided to dispatch its so-called RDF, including some of its Okinawa-based units, there, this kind of a situation could easily have arisen.

Only recently Major General Olmstead, commander of the U.S. 3d Marine Division stationed in Okinawa, stated that officers and men of his division could be dispatched not only to the Asian Continent, but to any place in the world. He said: Our division has an unlimited range of action. Our division is training in carrying out operations even under Arctic conditions, in the jungles or in the desert. It can be dispatched anywhere in the world.

This is not all. Major General Olmstead went on to tell newsmen gathered at the U.S. Camp Courtney training area that the U.S. Marine units stationed in Okinawa are training for combat even under conditions in which nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons are used. According to him, the Marine division under his command possesses howitzers capable of launching shells with nuclear warheads.

These frank remarks by the American general prove that the Pentagon is trying to use Japanese territory not only as a foothold for aggression in Asia, but also for its so-called limited nuclear war plans. U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci, who visited Tokyo in September, reportedly sounded out the Japanese on the possibility of deploying tactical nuclear weapons in Japan. The tactical nuclear weapons he referred to were Pershing II missiles or cruise missiles. Who could better visualize what irredeemable consequences this could have than the Japanese people, the only people in the world who personally experienced the horror of the atomic bomb? This is why Japanese public opinion resolutely opposes Japan's entanglement in the U.S. world strategy and demands the abrogation of the security treaty which serves as the foundation of Japan's dangerous militarist alliance with the United States.

JAPAN REFUSES TO GRANT VISA TO SOVIET MINISTER

OW300545 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The following is a report filed by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov in connection with the Japanese authorities' obstruction of an exchange between Soviet and Japanese parliamentary groups:

In violation of recognized international usage, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has refused to issue a diplomatic visa to Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev, who heads a Soviet parliamentary delegation and chairs the Soviet-Japanese section of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Parliamentary Group. As a result, the Soviet parliamentary delegation has been compelled to put off its plan to visit Japan.

If credit should be given to Article 41 of the Japanese Constitution, the Diet is the highest organ of state power and the sole law-making organ of the state, and the Soviet delegation headed by Education Minister Prokofyev was to visit Japan at the invitation of a group of members of that Diet. This notwithstanding, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has dared to take this action. The Japanese Foreign Ministry let the Diet members' League for Japan-Soviet Friendship adjourn its general meeting.

Somewhat earlier, the same Foreign Ministry had refused to issue a visa to Beletskiy, Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet. This action was designed to abort the opening ceremony for a Japan-Soviet friendship hall in Hakodate which Deputy Minister Beletskiy was scheduled to attend.

Following Foreign Minister Sonoda's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York and with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin in Moscow, Japanese public opinion -- particularly that of the political and business circles -- had been looking forward to seeing some improvement in Japan-Soviet relations. However, reactionary forces did not like this kind of expectation. They wanted to keep Soviet-Japanese relations frozen. To frustrate the expectations for improved relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, bureaucrats at the Foreign Ministry found a political means in the guise of administrative procedures.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry stated on 28 October that its refusal to issue a visa to the Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet was part of the sanctions against the Soviet Union. It appears that the refusal to issue a diplomatic visa to the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation was also part of those sanctions. To refer to precedence amounts to no more than a means of justifying its unfriendly act in the face of opinion in Japan and the world.

If Japan thinks the Soviet Union needs good-neighborly relations more than Japan does, it is grossly mistaken. Friendship and good-neighborliness are feasible only when both sides have mutual good will.

DPRK DELEGATION MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

PM300913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A DPRK delegation headed by Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, which took part in the festivities to mark the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary, was in Moscow 24-25 October on its way home from Bulgaria.

KEBIN MEETS WITH VISITING MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL

PM290915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met on 22 October with N. Jagvaral, candidate member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, who was in our country on his way home from Sofia. The conversation was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

AFGHAN REBELS REPORTEDLY OPERATING IN IRAN

PM291339 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 October 1981, morning edition, carries on page 5, under the headline "Beneath a Bogus Mask" and the rubric "The Press Testifies," a 550-word apparent reprint of an article from the Nicosia paper DHIMOKRATIA attacking "Afghans operating under the mask of 'Fighters for Islam.'" Specific targets for criticism are (Mukhammed Mokhsin) of the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan, who is described as having been a "fierce supporter" of the shah of Iran and as maintaining "very suspicious" links with the United States; (Nadir ali Dodalla), the representative of (Mokhsin's) organization in Parvan Province, who used "to be active on the black market and to represent the interests of a number of American companies"; and (Khasan Kerim) of the Strength of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan, who "maintains links with CIA agents in Iran."

The article concludes: "As a result of the activities of the Afghan 'Fighters for Islam,' Iran's authorities have lost the capacity to control the situation in Iranian cities and settlements bordering Afghanistan. The Iranian Government has begun to display great anxiety at the fact that it cannot take tough measures to curb the notorious 'fighters' despite its people's demands. Nonetheless, they have closed the headquarters of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan, whose members, taking cover behind the mask of 'fighters for the holy cause,' concentrated their struggle inside Iran on implementing the U.S. CIA's plans."

SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS REVIEWED

LD292120 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS -- Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is developing fruitfully and dynamically on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and confidence. True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union is rendering assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the establishment and development of its national economy, helps it build projects of importance for its national economy. A TASS correspondent was told by the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations that there are now 167 projects of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation on the territory of the republic. 76 of them have already come into operation. Enterprises built with Soviet technological assistance account for over 60 percent of the industrial output of the state sector of Afghanistan. More than 2,000 Soviet specialists work at enterprises of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan together with their Afghan colleagues.

One of the main fields of cooperation is energetics. Close interaction of Soviet and Afghan organizations resulted in the construction of the hydropower station Naghlu with a capacity of 100 thousand kilowatts and the development of gas-bearing areas in Shibarghan district. The construction of electric transmission lines will soon be started in the north of Afghanistan. Projects built by joint efforts of the two countries account for over 50 percent of generating facilities.

The creation of up-to-date transport infrastructure is of much significance for the successful development of Afghanistan's economy. The USSR gives assistance to the fraternal people in this sphere too. About 1,500 out of the 2,800 kilometers of highway with asphalt coating that exist in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were laid out with the participation of Soviet building organizations.

The Soviet Union gave [word indistinct] to the friendly republic in the construction of a new airport in Kabul, and of the river port of Shir Khan. Work is being started to widen the port Khairaton on the Amu Darya, to reconstruct the railway station Turgundi, to build truck servicing stations on the Khairaton-Kabul route, to build an automobile servicing station in Kabul.

Another important sphere of cooperation is the construction of agricultural projects. It is planned to build in Afghanistan with the USSR's assistance seven machine and tractor stations. Two state-owned mechanized farms have already been built. Cooperation in the construction of irrigation systems was a major contribution to the development of agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Jalalabad irrigation canal, (?especially), made it possible to irrigate more than 25 thousand hectares of lands in the densely-populated Nangarhar Province. Canals at the Sarda Dam made it possible to bring water to 17 thousand hectares of lands that were not cultivated before.

Projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation include a plant of nitric fertilizers at Mazar-e-Sharif with a productivity of 105 thousand tons of carbamide a year, a bakery complex, a house-building complex in Kabul with a productivity of 35 thousand square meters of housing a year. Soviet organizations drew up blueprints for a major mining and dressing complex that is planned to be built south of the capital of Afghanistan.

Soviet and Afghan geologists conduct jointly large-scale prospecting for gas, oil, iron ore, polymetallic ores, gold, mercury. The discovery of the rich copper deposit Aynak was a a major achievement.

The agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that was signed in December 1980 has given a strong impetus to the development of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the sphere of economy. The document envisages further development of bilateral business contacts and the Soviet Union's technological assistance to Afghanistan in the development of agriculture, industry, energetics, mining, the light and food industries, transport, communications, the building industry.

Students in Yerevan

PM191149 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 3

[ARMENPRESS correspondent report: "They Will Return to Afghanistan as Experts"]

[Text] Yerevan has warmly greeted 50 emissaries from Afghanistan who have come to study at the state university's preparatory faculty.

"I am very glad to be receiving an education in the Soviet Union. Armenia's inhabitants, its natural life and climate remind me very much of my motherland," (Zalmay), a native of Kabul, told your ARMENPRESS correspondent.

In Yerevan the young Afghans are learning Russian and are studying a number of disciplines essential for acquiring the skills of engineer economists, doctors, lawyers and educators. The students will finish their studies next June and in September will begin studying at various institutes in the Soviet Union. (Abdul Bori), for example, wants to be an economist. With thousands of his fellow countrymen he has defended the people's gains with weapon in hand. After becoming an economist (Bori) intends to participate in creating his independent motherland's national economy.

Our conversation took place in the student hostel's Afghan-Soviet friendship room where dozens of exhibits recounting the life of these countries and the many years of contacts have been gathered together. The Afghan students' opinion was unanimous: In the USSR they have been convinced of the triumph of the principles of internationalism and of the Leninist nationalities policy. In the hostel you can meet people of different nationalities living as one family.

"The USSR's assistance was and remains of key significance for the Afghan people's destiny. The great Lenin was at the source of Afghan-Soviet friendship, whose roots go back to the first days of the October Revolution. This friendship does not please the imperialists. However, history has its own laws and logic. This friendship, which has been given new revolutionary content, will strengthen and develop from day to day," (Rustam Dashti), a native of Kabul and a PDPA member, said.

We deem the assistance to friendly Afghanistan in training specialists to be an international duty promoting the development of cultural ties between our countries, Armenian Minister of Secondary and Higher Specialized Education L. Garibozhanyan stated.

OLENICHEV REPORTS ON POLISH GENERAL STRIKE

LD292120 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Viktor Olenichev dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] Poland's economy has suffered heavy damage as a result of the 1-hour strike organized by Solidarity on 28 October. The country's losses are estimated at more than Z1 billion. Meanwhile, the country is short of literally everything -- food, clothes, footwear, many other essential items -- and the people are looking forward to the coming winter with a feeling of great anxiety. The decreasing coal production threatens to disrupt supplies in fuel, electricity and hot water.

Extremist elements in Solidarity, as some people rightfully observe, are waging a war against Poland's economy -- and not only the economy. The destructive actions taken by the Solidarity leaders, a fact they do not even try to conceal, are political in character. Strikes of all kinds serve as a means of pressure on the Polish United Workers Party, on the government -- a means of struggle for power. It is significant that the general 1-hour strike closely followed the fourth plenum of the party's Central Committee, which took a number of major decisions aimed at mobilizing to a maximum the effort of the people to cope with the crisis. The result of the plenum received large-scale understanding in Polish society. Members of the United Workers Party, the Democratic and Peasants Party, industrial trade unions, some of the public organizations, took a stand against the strike. In Solidarity, too, many rank and file members refused to obey the order from the leadership. Work continued at the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdansk and at many factories in other parts of Poland.

Speaking at the fifth party plenum on the 28th [October] First Secretary of the United Workers Party Wojciech Jaruzelski called for the establishment of a wide front of patriotic forces to restore the constitutional order and the stability the country needs so badly.

PLENUM DECISIONS, JARUZELSKI SPEECH NOTED

Personnel Changes

LD291614 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct, TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party ended its work. A speech at the plenary meeting was made by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Wojciech Jaruszelski.

The plenary meeting discussed organizational matters. Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army General F. Siwicki was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee. Alternate member of the Political Bureau, First Secretary of the Olsztynskie Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party W. Mokrzyszczak, and member of the party's Central Committee, professor of the Wroclaw University M. Orzechowski were elected secretaries of the party's Central Committee.

The plenary meeting approved the proposal that Wojciech Jaruszelski should combine the functions of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the national defence minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Jaruzelski Remarks Cited

LD291438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 29 Oct 81

["PZPR Central Committee Plenum" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has completed its work. A speech was made at the plenum by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He said:

Only a few days have passed since the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, but the appraisals made there are being confirmed by life. The decisions it made are not to be repeated, but should be consistently implemented. For this reason, I ask that you consider my speech not as a report, but as normal information.

Assessing the present situation in the country, he said: In the period which has elapsed since the fourth plenum, the decisions made there have been received with great seriousness and understanding in many party organizations and leading organs, and have received support. They have given strength to party activists.

Ties with the public, the restoration of faith in the party and in its good and pure intentions and in its unbreakable will to serve the people as well as possible -- this is the party's chief task. The enemies of socialism in Poland, W. Jaruzelski continued, are laying their cards on the table. Everyday provides numerous examples of this. There are more and more examples of their aggressiveness. Violations of public order, the difficulties being created in public and political life and in the functioning of the economy -- all of this is leading the state and society toward unusually dangerous limits.

These days we are living, for the umpteenth time, through another wave of deterioration in our situation. The mechanisms of this are well known to all. Just when the party begins to gather its strength and the authorities renew their efforts, a fresh campaign of strikes and protests appears. All of this happens to the accompaniment of grandilogquent slogans and demagogic assessments of a pseudopatriotic nature. The general strike organized by the Solidarity leaders is over. One does not know who it was supposed to warn. If it was the socialist state power, it has long been forewarned. It well knows that the strike is a form of pressure and a show of strength. It knows what irreversible economic, moral and social losses are caused by such actions; it knows who is behind them and who obtains political advantage from them.

Nevertheless, I think that this strike -- however many people may have participated, however broad its extent may have been and however great the participants' good will may have been -- also came as a warning and an alarm signal for millions of Poles. It provided the opportunity to ponder more deeply what sense there is in all of this, what will come of it and what it is leading to.

Only one thing can be stated with certainty, Jaruzelski said, and that is that a total strike was not achieved this time. For the first time, organizations from our party and from allied parties and public and youth organizations -- particularly the industrial, autonomous and various nonassociated trade unions -- spoke out on such a scale and so unambiguously against it. We know that many enterprises and many citizens did not stop work.

Fresh losses have arisen and Poland has become the poorer -- not only because of these hours of idleness, but also as a consequence of strikes which lasted many days, which continue in various parts of the country and which are paralyzing several extremely important industries.

Our party is a workers' party, the party of the working people. It is the leading force, and it feels special responsibility for the fate of the people.

Being an organic and active part of the people, and being educated in socialist ideals, it perceives the position of the individual person especially acutely. His well-being is its highest aim.

In the name of the greatest good and salvation of the people, W. Jaruzelski continued, the party calls upon Solidarity and the realistically minded forces in it for constructive deeds, for an end to strikes and for the lifting of the blockade. There is not much time left. This blockade must be lifted.

Dangerous phenomena are piling up and intensifying, W. Jaruzelski continued. In this respect, we are realizing more and more the subversive mechanisms which are to be found in the movement and which are being so skillfully manipulated by Solidarity's managers. The party, people's power, the whole people, including the numerous masses of members of Solidarity can only view them with the utmost concern.

The fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has determined the directions in which to act. The government has developed and amplified them and has proposed that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic put its seal of authority on them, with the full force of its supreme state power.

In the final analysis, Poland must become a normal, stable state. We will strive resolutely to this end. There must be no hesitation in this matter. It is a question of Poland's existence.

We consider that only the complete normalization of relations in our country will create appropriate conditions for consolidating the socialist process of renewal and for guaranteeing the development of socialist democracy.

Keeping to this course, at its fourth plenum the Central Committee of the PZPR confirmed in its decision "the idea of an agreement of all patriotic forces acting from positions of the fundamental principles of the structure of the PZPR and our country's international alliances," and further... [TASS ellipsis] "the Front for National Unity must be wide open for all who do not oppose socialism, who want to play an active part in saving the homeland."

Our party's readiness to actively cooperate with all patriotic forces which recognize the (?reality) [realiya] of socialism must bring the people and the state the greatest possible benefit, must raise the authority of the state and increase economic opportunities.

The effectiveness of this line will be even greater to the extent that the party is internally united and principled in its Marxist-Leninist position. This decides its form, this gives it its bearings in fulfilling its leading, vanguard role. We must all concern ourselves with this.

Today the party demands a particularly clear and selfless leadership and the observation of Leninist norms. It also demands activity and discipline from all its members.

It is our lot to be acting at an unusually difficult time, said W. Jaruzelski in conclusion. People are being tested now more than ever before -- their ideas and their real qualities. Perhaps we face a still more difficult time. But the future belongs to our socialist cause, to a socialist Poland. We must devote all efforts to its defense. We must always remember that without socialism there cannot be an independent Poland relying on only frontiers. At the same time, there cannot be socialism without the party, without it fulfilling its historic mission. We Polish patriots, Polish Communists, must always recognize this interdependence.

The PZPR Central Committee plenum examined organizational issues.

General F. Siwicki, head of General Staff of the Polish Army, was elected candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo, and first secretary of the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee and M. Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, and professor at Wroclaw University, were elected secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee.

The PZPR Central Committee plenum approved W. Jaruzelski's holding the positions of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

POLISH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL VISITS ODESSA

LD291208 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Longin Kolaczynski: Our Strength Is Proletarian Solidarity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Odessa, 29 Oct, TASS -- "Strengthening of the friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries is for the Polish people one of the major conditions for successful overcoming the difficulties confronting the country," a TASS correspondent was told by Longin Kolaczynski, secretary of the central board of the trade union of seamen and dockers of the Polish People's Republic. He is heading a trade union delegation which has been in the USSR for ten days at the invitation of the Central Committee of the trade union of maritime and inland water way workers of the USSR.

At the Black Sea ports of Ilyichevsk, Yalta and Odessa, the guests familiarized themselves with the experience of work of Soviet trade unions in solving socio-economic problems, organizing labour safety arrangements, social insurance and health protection, holidays and the life of seamen, dockers and ship repair workers.

"In the difficult days Poland is now experiencing, we have felt with renewed strength the profound understanding of our problems by the Soviet friends, their sincerity and disinterested allround help to their class brothers," Longin Kolaczynski said. "Acquaintance with the wealth of Soviet experience has been another confirmation that the trade unions can discharge their lofty mission as defenders of the interests of the working people only if they acknowledge the guiding role of the Marxist-Leninist party."

"During our visit to the Soviet Union", Longin Kolaczynski pointed out, "we have realized once again the correctness of the position hammered out by our branch trade union at its Gdansk congress in mid-September. At that time, we expressed our vigorous support for the line of the Polish United Workers' Party to consolidate all sections of society in conformity with the principles of socialism and many of our members who earlier had been misled by the demagogy of the petty politicians from Solidarity, broke with its anti-people's, anti-Soviet line and are now returning to their trade union. The workers of almost 20 enterprises have done so quite recently."

"We draw our strength for the struggle against the enemies of socialist Poland for a glorious future of our people from proletarian solidarity with the working class of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community" Longin Kolaczynski emphasized in conclusion.

BREZHNEV SENDS GOODWILL MESSAGE TO KEKKONEN

LD292210 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, which says:

"Esteemed Mr Kekkonen,

The news that for health reasons you have decided not to continue to discharge the duties of president of the Republic of Finland was met with great regret in the Soviet Union. The Soviet leadership regards it as its duty to note that your fruitful activity for the well-being of your people, in the name of lasting peace and international cooperation as the recognized outstanding leader of the Finnish state for more than 25 years, have won kind feelings and great respect on the part of the Soviet people.

Relying on the broad support of Finland's democratic forces, the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people, you have done a great deal to develop relations of goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. We highly value the attention which you constantly paid to the consistent implementation of the provisions of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance as a firm foundation of relations between the two neighbouring states.

We are profoundly satisfied with personal contacts, relations of friendship and cooperation with you, which established during these many years. [sentence as received] I recollect with exceptional warmth our meetings and conversations with you, which were always permeated by the feeling of trust, great responsibility and mutual understanding, and served as stimulus for a constructive development and consolidation of mutually beneficial relations between our countries.

Widely known is your versatile activity to strengthen peace and security in Europe. Under your leadership, Finland made a considerable contribution to preparing and holding the conference on security and cooperation in the European Continent. Finland's peace-loving foreign policy, directly linked with your name, enjoys respect both in your country and on the international arena.

Let me express confidence that relations of friendship, trust and cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop for the well-being of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of international cooperation, detente and peace.

Accept sincere wishes for a quick recovery."

FINNISH CP DELEGATION HOLDS EXCHANGES WITH CPSU

PM281519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of Finnish Communist Party [SKP] ideological workers headed by E. Rautee, member of the SKP Central Committee Secretariat, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 20 October in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the SKP.

The Finnish comrades familiarized themselves with the ideological and political education work of CPSU party organizations in Leningrad, Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast and had talks on questions of interest to them at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Sciences, the editorial offices of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and also at the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Center of Biological Sciences.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BRITISH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

LD281346 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a group of members of the British Parliament headed by John Osborne, chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Parliamentary group, vice president of the "Great Britain-USSR" Association. They had a conversation taking part in which were the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben, Chairman of the Union of Friendship Societies Zinaida Kruglova, the chairman of the Soviety-British section of the USSR Parliamentary Group, deputy chairman of the "USSR-Great Britain" Society Aleksandr Chakovskiy.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT

PM291437 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 October, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5, under the headline "Consultative Meclis," the text of the K. Georgiyev article summarized by TASS that was published in the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 4, under the heading "Turkish Rulers Cut Terrorism, Repress Opponents." The IZVESTIYA text adds two substantive passages: The first cites the London journal MIDDLE EAST on the tasks and timetable of the Meclis session, stating that "a two-party system will probably be established in Turkey" after the session. The second passage, which occurs between the penultimate and last paragraphs of the TASS item, notes the resumption of the "trial of Turkes, ring-leader of the neofascist National Action Party."

BRIEFS

TURKISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION -- Moscow, 29 October (TASS) -- Ercument Yavuzalp, Turkey's ambassador to the USSR, has given a reception on the occasion of his country's national holiday and the centenary of the birth of Mustafa Kaml Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic. The reception was attended by Makhmadula Cholov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, heads of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 29 Oct 81 LD]

U.S. EVACUATING NATIONALS, PLANNING LIBYAN COUP

LD292012 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The United States has embarked on gradually evacuating its nationals from Libya. This was reported by the Lebanese weekly AS-SAYYAD. Most of them are American experts working for oil companies. The magazine is of the opinion that the evacuation operation will last several months and it is expected to be followed by dramatic events.

Reports have recently appeared in American papers on the CIA engineering a government coup in that country, the assassination of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and organizing an intervention by means of the forces of Egypt and Sudan.

JOURNAL SCORES ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

LD161518 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- "Israel is striving to acquire nuclear weapons. Facts show that it has already become a 'secret nuclear power", the Soviet journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY writes.

The journal draws attention to the fact that "the U.S. stood at the origins of Tel Aviv's present-day nuclear preparations". Scientists who participated in the development of American nuclear weapons and immigrated to Israel laid the foundations of its atomic programme. Israel managed to obtain uranium ore with the direct connivance of the United States and other Western countries. It is symptomatic that Tel Aviv used American-made planes to raid the Iraqi nuclear research centre.

"Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions worry not only the Arab world but the entire international public, all the more so since Israel, while accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, is still stubbornly refusing to sign the non-proliferation treaty", the article points out. "It is also alarming that the United States is giving vigorous political support to the Tel Aviv extremists, supplying them with a broad range of deadly weapons and giving them generous financial backing. The pirate raid on Iraq became possible in the situation of Washington's connivance with and encouragement of Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions".

"The bombing of atomic plants in Iraq by Israel and Tel Aviv's resolve to continue taking such actions in future may create a dangerous precedent in world politics. The Israeli action raised for the first time in international practice the question of immediately checking 'nuclear terrorism', which is fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind," the journal points out.

TASS INTERVIEWS VISITING IRANIAN MINISTER

LD292132 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS -- "We have familiarised ourselves with the great successes accomplished by the Soviet Union in transferring housing construction to an industrial basis. It is such approach that can help resolve acute housing problems facing many countries," Iran's Minister of Housing and Urban Construction M. Shahab-Gonabadi, who is heading a delegation here, told TASS.

The experience of builders in Ashkhabad and Tashkent, who restored their cities after devastating earthquakes, may become extremely useful for Iran, the minister said. "This is particularly important for such a country as ours, where many (?populated localities) are in seismic regions and are subjected to powerful earth tremors. Familiarisation with construction work in Leningrad and Volgograd -- the cities built anew from ruins after victory over Nazi Germany -- is of great help as well."

M. Shahab-Gonabadi said that Iranian workers in art might visit the Soviet Union and learn much from Soviet artists, sculptors and architects who create beautiful ensembles. "During our trip to the Soviet Union we were deeply touched by the Soviet people's memory of the heroes perished during the war, by the monuments which are now being built in cities and memorials preserved from the war years."

The Iranian minister stressed that a group of Iranian specialists have already arrived in the Soviet Union to expand exchange of experience in industrial construction and to discuss technical questions connected with further cooperation between the two countries in this area.

"We will welcome the expansion of business ties between our countries in other areas as well," M.Shahab-Gonabadi said, "the more so for the standing Soviet-Iranian commission on economic cooperation will be able to handle these questions with success." [Sentence as received.]

The Iranian minister thanked Soviet colleagues for warm reception and the tour of the country. He described this talks in Moscow as successful and useful.

KHOMEYNI NOT TO NORMALIZE TIES WITH U.S., ISRAEL

LD290228 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 28 Oct, TASS -- According the Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, stated that he would not normalize relations with the United States and Israel. He said that the whole of the U.S. and Israeli policy was directed at deceiving the Iranian leadership and people. "We do not believe, Ayatohllah Khomeyni went on to say, that Washington and Tel Aviv are striving to establish peace in the Middle East." Khomeyni added that Iran will never make a compromise with the United States. It is better to remain poor, but free, than to go cap in hand to Washington. Khomeyni pointed out in conclusion that the United States and their agents acting in Iran continued to conspire against the Republic of Iran.

TASS NOTES IRANIAN PRESIDENT'S CABLE TO BREZHNEV

LD161856 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS 'Ali Khamene'i has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev expressing gratitude for the message of congratulations sent to him on the occasion of his election to the post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

USTINOV WELCOMES MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD291438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Moscow today on an offical visit.

At the airport he was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Aleksey Yepishev; chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy defense ministers, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Hipolito Patricio, Mozambique ambassador in the USSR.

An honor guard of troops of the Moscow Garrison was drawn up on the airfield. Alberto Joaquim Chipande received the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Soviet troops.

REPORTS OF CHAD COUP PRETEXT FOR INTERFERENCE

LD292236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Yevgeniy Kachanov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] [Kachanov] Complete calm reigns in the Chadian capital, Ndjamena. Life continues its normal course. No tanks or large detachments of troops can be seen on the streets. The country's president, Goukouni Oueddei, is in his residence. His guard has not been increased by a single man. Western news agencies have been forced to recognize this. Only yesterday they were putting out reports about an alleged attempted coup d'etat in Chad, an increase in tension in the capital and that the president had had to seek sanctuary in flight from rebels allegedly on the offensive and which were being supported by Libyan troops.

[Osipovskiy] Libyan troops are indeed in Chad at the invitation of the government of this country. They are assisting in maintaining stability in the country after the harsh civil war and the suppression of the military grouping of HIssene Habre, which unleashed internecine dissension. Moreover, as the leaders of Libya have frequently stated, its troops will be withdrawn from Chad as soon as this is requested by the Ndjamena government.

[Kachanov] Who has needed this falsehood about an attempted coup in Chad? The Libyan news agency JANA, refuting the false reports of the Western news services, has noted that they have been chosen as a pretext for possible interference in the affairs of Chad. Evidence of such a design can even be seen in the fact that French troops, which are located in the neighboring Central African Republic, were put on combat readiness. Reports have also come in that the United States is examining the question of actions in this region of Africa.

As you see, there is the possibility of an attempt to lay hands on Chad under the pretext of an unstable situation in the country.

U.S. CHARGED WITH VIOLATING PANAMA CANAL TREATY

PY292219 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Recorded statement by Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee -- place and date not given]

[Text] The Panamanian People's Party, which is the party of the Panamanian Communists, having obtained solidarity, actively defends national sovereignty and is against U.S. imperialism's interventionist policy in our country, as well as in Central America and the Caribbean areas.

Reagan's administration, ignoring the people's desires for social and political changes, is trying to reverse all the changes which are occurring in that area as a consequence of the Nicaraguan and Grenadan revolutions, the Torrijos-Carter treaties which annul the perpetual U.S. colonial possession of the Canal Zone and the armed struggle being fought by the revolutionary forces of El Salvador and Guatemala.

In the case of Panama our party became aware that, although the Torrijos-Carter treaties did away with the legal bases of U.S. colonialism over the canal, our dependency on imperialism did not cease automatically and that the implementation of those treaties in order to really attain the reestablishment of sovereignty throughout the national territory and the nationalization of the canal during the coming 18 years -- as established by the treaties -- would demand constant vigilance by our people and new and more difficult anti-imperialist struggles.

The events which are taking place at present regarding the implementation of these treaties show that we are right. This is quite clear because the United States, in view of its need for interventionism in Central America and the Caribbean in order to maintain its oppression and exploitation, finds that, in fact, the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Canal Zone and its neutrality are an obstacle to the full use -- as in the past -- of their military bases established in the area for logistic, training and (?installations similar to those) of the counterinsurgency in support of the counterrevolution.

As a consequence, the U.S. government is flagrantly violating the Torrijos-Carter treaties and is thus showing the world its lack of respect for and little importance it attributes to international commitments in a bilateral relationship with a small country such as ours. These violations carried out by U.S. imperialism, which serously damage the Panamanian rights conquered by those treaties, are executed through the U.S. Congress' Implementation Law No 9670, that is, the so-called Murphy Law.

This law is only valid within the United States, and in addition to this, in compliance with the regulations which rule international agreements, the Torrijos-Carter treaties cannot be violated by unilateral law.

However, the U.S. Government is arbitrarily applying the Murphy Law, which as a consequence vitiates the Canal's management thus reducing its effectiveness and jeopardizing its maintenance, as well as granting the Congress and the U.S. President the right to unilaterally decide on issues regarding the operation and defense of the canal thus mocking the gradual handing over of the canal's management to the Panamanians and its neutrality (?in accordance) with an international mutilateral treaty.

The Panamanian People's Party believes that the treaties are being distorted and demands of all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces of Panama determined action in the defense of national sovereignty and the complete fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This is a necessary step in the just struggle to attain our national (?liberation) through the path of progressive democracy.

An increase in the anti-imperialist struggle at present becomes much more necessary if we take into account that the main objective of Reagan's government, the Pentagon and the CIA is to prevent the Canal Zone from being transferred to the hands of the Panamanian Government, as was established in the treaties, and to transfer it to an inter-American organization which is manipulated by the United States.

At the same time it intends to indefinitely continue occupying the military bases, which is contrary to the neutrality agreement which provides for their evacuation in December 1999, in order to continue with its interventionist policy, especially in Latin America.

The Panamanian Communists are making a great effort to confront this situation, which is worsening, with the unity of all the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces so that by means of a democratic atmosphere with the efficient participation of all these forces, in addition to achieving the fullfilment of the treaties, we will be able to channel the country onto a path of social development, complete national liberation and the consolidation of a progressive democratic state.

We are convinced that through this path we will victoriously continue to struggle for our national sovereignty, against U.S. interventionism and for the complete liberation of our country.

COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM291623 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Joint Communique on the Results of an Official Friendly Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers [CTC] headed by R. Veiga, secretary general of the CTC and candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 10 through 13 October 1981 at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the CTC delegation's stay in the USSR talks were held with an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on the work of Soviet and Cuban trade unions in mobilizing working people to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress and the 2d PCC Congress decisions. The state of and prospects for the further development and deepening of fraternal ties and all-round cooperation between Soviet and Cuban trade unions were examined, and urgent questions of the international trade union movement were discussed. The delegations emphasized that close cooperation between the CPSU and the PCC is of decisive significance for the steady consolidation of the friendship of the Soviet and Cuban peoples founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This friendship is the most valuable asset of the two countries' peoples, united by the common nature of the social system and by common aims in building socialism and communism.

The sides stated unanimously that the ties between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and Cuba are strengthening and deepening with every passing year. In accordance with the Soviet-Cuban declaration they are realized for the good of both states' peoples and in the interests of the cohesion and strength of the socialist community countries and the strengthening of peace and international security.

Both trade union centers are fully resolved to steadily develop cooperation between Soviet and Cuban trade unions, to do everything necessary to strengthen the unbreakable Soviet-Cuban friendship and also to direct their efforts toward achieving the unity of the world trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis.

To these ends the AUCCTU and the CTC will deepen cooperation at all levels and hold consultations on urgent questions of trade union activities in their countries and on various aspects of the international trade union movement.

They advocate the regular holding of conferences of representatives of the fraternal countries, trade union centers, which are of great significance for the further development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and for increasing the trade unions' contribution to realizing the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration.

The AUCCTU and the GTC emphasized that they will continue to help in every possible way to increase the prestige and influence of the WFTU, which comes out consistently and from class positions on urgent questions of the present day and is a center for the consolidation of all progressive forces of the world trade union movement. Both trade union centers will make every effort for the successful holding of the 10th World Trade Union Congress, which is called upon to formulate the action program of the class trade union movement for the eighties, in the capital of the Republic of Cuba -- the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere.

The sides voiced concern at the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the attempts of imperialism's most reactionary circles to oppose the process of easing tension.

The Soviet and Cuban trade unions decisively condemned the NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, as well as the U.S. administration's decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons.

The delegations evaluated highly the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba and other socialist community countries and voiced full support for the peace program for the eighties advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, which charts a specific path to improve the situation in the world, to curtail the arms race and to strengthen trust, mutual understanding and cooperation among all states.

On behalf of their countries' working people and trade unions, the two trade union centers declared that they will continue actively promoting the strenghtening of peace, the liquidation of the danger of nuclear war, the further development of cooperation with various detachments of the international trade union movement on the basis of joint action in defense of the working people's socioeconomic interests and the exposure of the slanderous propaganda campaign being conducted in the West against the socialist states to cover up imperialism's militarist aspirations.

The Soviet and Cuban trade unions decisively condemned the provocative appeal of the Polish Solidarity congress to the peoples of East Europe, which is based on a distortion of facts and is designed for deliberate disorientation of world public opinion. The AUCCTU and the CTC express confidence that the working class, working people and other progressive forces of Poland will be able to defend socialism's gains and get the coutry out of the crisis. Both trade union centers declared that they will continue to give all possible support to Poland's working class and sector trade unions and to their consultative commission.

The AUCCTU and the CTC expressed satisfaction with the Nonaligned Movement's growing role in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in countries' internal affairs, for lasting peace and international security, for the strengthening of national independence and for the establishment of equitable economic relations among all states.

Both sides pointed out that Soviet and Cuban trade unions voice solidarity with the struggle of the working class and all working people of capitalist countries for their economic and social rights, for the broadening of democratic freedoms and for a limitation of monopolies' power.

They declared support for all revolutionary and progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling for freedom, democracy and social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

Soviet and Cuban trade unions demand an end to the imperialist policy being implemented by the United States of economic blockade and interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba and the liquidation of the American naval base located on Cuban territory against the people's will.

The working people and trade unions of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba hail the victories of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada, who are implementing revolutionary transformations in their countries. They side with the struggling people of El Salvador and the patriots of Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay and other Latin American countries who are fighting courageously against fascist and reactionary regimes.

The AUCCTU and the CTC emphasize the importance of developing cooperation in the Latin American region among trade unions of different orientations by holding trade union conferences, seminars and colloquiums on socioeconomic questions. The sides are fully resolved to achieve united action among the continent's working people and trade unions in the struggle against the forces of reaction and oppression, in defense of national sovereignty and for the consolidation of political independence and economic autonomy. To this end they will direct their efforts toward enhancing the role and influence of the Latin American Workers' Congress for Trade Union Unity among the workers in Latin America.

Both sides once again voiced their support for the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in defense of their countries' territorial integrity and against the incessant provocative actions of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. They condemned the expansionist policy of the PRC leadership, which is siding with the most aggressive circles of world reaction on a basis of anti-Sovietism.

The working people and trade unions of the USSR and Cuba consistently support the Afghan people defending the gains of the April 1978 revolution and demand the immediate ending of the undeclared war of the imperialists and their allies against the DRA.

The AUCCTU and the CTC advocate a just general settlement of the situation in the Near East with the participation of the lawful representatives of the Arab people of Palestine. The sides condemned the escalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and other Arab countries, which is being carried out with direct U.S. support.

Both trade union centers confirmed their readiness to continue supporting the selfless struggle of the Namibian people and the indigenous population of South Africa against racism. They declared solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, which are repulsing the aggressive sallies of the Republic of South Africa.

The AUCCTU delegation noted that the Cuban working people have scored great successes under PCC leadership in the economic, social and cultural building of a socialist society.

The Cuban side expressed gratitude to the AUCCTU for its fraternal solidarity and the assistance being given to the CTC and evaluated highly the Soviet working people's tremendous successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks.

To conclude the visit, an agreement was signed on the further development of cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba.

During its stay in Moscow the CTC delegation visited the Khromatron enterprise, familiarized itself with Soviet working people's working and living conditions and had meetings with the trade union aktiv. The Cuban trade unions' emissaries were given a cordial reception.

The CTC delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

The results of the visit and the signing of the agreement demonstrated with convincing new force the fraternal nature of the relations linking the two countries' working people and trade unions and made a new, joint contribution to the cause of further consolidating the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Cuban peoples and strengthening the unity of the international trade union movement.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO ARCE RECEPTION

A comparison of the item entitled "Chernenko Receives Sandanist Leader Arce" which appeared on page K 2 of the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October reveals the following differences:

Last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of mutual interest. The talk was attended by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; V.V. Pribytkov, assistant of the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Jacinto Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR. The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

FOURTH QUARTER: TIME TO CORRECT ERRORS

PM291251 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fourth and Decisive Quarter"]

[Excerpt] The fourth quarter sees out the year, the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The 9-month results of industrial work are a kind of "pilot light" for all leaders of ministries, production associations and enterprises. Some of them will have their confidence of a successful finish boosted by October; for others the month reveals the areas on which all efforts must be focused in order to unconditionally fulfill the annual program for output volume, labor productivity growth, cost reduction and accumulations.

Coal industry working people failed to manage the 9-month extraction plan. This is because recently work has deteriorated at many mines and pits in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and other fields: There have been errors in production organization, the rate of buildup of new capacities; assimilation of commissioned capacities is low, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress are not being introduced quickly enough. There are serious shortcomings in the work of mine-construction organizations. Miners and all working people in the sector must take extra measures to fulfill plan targets and pledges for 1981 and focus maximum efforts on the implementation of the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the reequipping of mines and accelerated development of the progressive, open-cut method of coal extraction.

Production of finished rolled ferrous metals, sulfuric acid, chemical fibers and threads, freightcars, motor vehicles, cement, textiles, leather footwear, refrigerators and a number of other types of product is below the required rate.

The 9-month work results should spark off a profound and objective analysis of the situation and an exacting discussion on the topic. Only if the reasons for the hiccups in particular areas of the production process are discovered will it be possible to determine for sure the ways and means of eliminating the errors, to give reliable recommendations and work out a clear-cut line of action for the remainder of the year. In this sense the fourth quarter is the time for a decisive offensive to reach the targets for the year.

The fourth quarter is a kind of threshold between the first and second years of the 5-year plan. The conclusion of contracts is almost finished, and enterprise annual production programs for 1982 are being drawn up. The results of the past 9 months show that in some places, in the past, this work has not been approached as responsibly as it might have been. Time is a strict and dispassionate judge. We can see today that production associations and enterprises in the Ministries of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry; Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Electrical Equipment; Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing and Light Industry have failed to ensure full deliveries to consumers. Next year sees the introduction of a new system for recording fulfillment of targets and pledges on deliveries of products and goods in accordance with economic contracts and orders, and there will be stiffer penalties for enterprises falling down on deliveries. Consequently, the thorough and comprehensive analysis of forthcoming annual programs is the guarantee against errors like today's.

WEST SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM290945 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 October publishes on page one under the rubric "West Siberia — a Nationwide Construction Site" and the headline "Housing for Northerners" a 900-word "our correspondent" interview with V. Pyatibrat, USSR deputy minister of industrial construction, on his ministry's activity in constructing housing and amenities for Nizhnevartovsk and its environs, in West Siberia. Pyatibrat complains that the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has failed to earmark funds to his ministry for developing a production base and constructing the second section of a housing construction combine in Nizhnevartovsk and notes that "the river transportation, road transportation and timber workers are also letting us down," by holding up the delivery of materials.

PRAVDA ON HARVEST END, FARMS' WINTER PROVISION

PM291607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 2

["The Harvesting Toil Is Coming to an End"! A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Agricultural Review"]

[Text] The harvesting work is subsiding on the fields. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, as of 19 October potatoes had been lifted on 97 percent of assigned areas while sugar beet had been lifted on 92 percent, rice had been harvested on 96 percent, corn on 95 percent and sunflowers on 91 percent of the assigned areas on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Taking an active part in the shock stint in honor of the 64th anniversary of October, the farm collectives are seeking to give the motherland more output.

The Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have gladdened the country with a good grain harvest. The workers of Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts won a great victory recently. Fulfilling their socialist pledges, they poured 2,212,000, 1,393,000, 1.64 million and 1,646,000 tons of grain respectively into the state granaries. The farms of Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia have successfully fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain.

This year was not an easy one in terms of weather conditions. However, the masters of the fields proved that, given the farms' modern technical equipment and a creative attitude to the work, people can tackle complex tasks.

For instance, the arid summer did not prevent Hero of Socialist Labor D. Vasilkovskiy, the well-known Yampol beet grower from the Kotovskiy Kolkhoz, from achieving good results. Some 55 quintals of white sugar are being produced from the raw material obtained by his link from each hectare of the plantations.

At the Put Lenina Kolkhoz, Peschanokopskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast, the harvesting and transport link led by Hero of Socialist Labor N. Pereverzeva, a distinguished grain grower, has successfully fulfilled its pledges. From the hoppers of four Kolos combines the machine operators unloaded 102,000 quintals of grain over the course of the season.

A. Pshenbayev, a driver at the Zhanadalinskiy motor transport enterprise, Turgayskaya Oblast, has demonstrated high-class work. He has delivered almost 18,000 tons of grain to the state granaries -- almost twice as much as envisaged by his pledges.

The harvesting toil is at its height for the cotton growers. The arable farmers of Azerbaijan are close to fulfilling their pledges for the dispatch of raw cotton to the state. The harvest is proceeding rapidly in Uzbekistan, where the farmers of Tashkentskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts remain in the lead. But the workers of a number of farms in Turkmenia, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan are still lagging behind last year's level in terms of tempo.

The arable farmers are continuing to prepare next year's harvest. Some 96.4 million hectares have been plowed for winter fallow. Some 38.5 million hectares have been sown to winter crops.

Considering that "winter has a big appetite," the farms are using every opportunity for increasing the stock of fodder for livestock. They are cutting the grass a second time, laying down silage, and obtaining vitaminous meal. By the end of the second 10 days of October the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had procured 64.9 million of the planned 67.1 million tons of hay and had laid in 55.2 million tons of cured hay, 6.7 million tons of artificially dehydrated fodder, and 177.5 million tons of silage.

Waste from late crops is now providing a big forage supplement. Thus, in Stavropolskiy Kray for instance, as well as the basic produce, 0.5 tons of sunflower heads and a considerable quantity of sugar beet tops are being removed from each hectare.

The corn harvest has also been organized on the basis of waste-free technology. The Bryanskaya Oblast arable farmers have found reserves. Everywhere they are digging over areas from which the potatoes have been lifted. As a result an additional 20,000 tons or so of roots have been harvested.

Straw accounts for a considerable proportion of the animals' rations. Over 81 million tons of it have now been procured. Opportunities for harvesting it in full have not been exhausted. For instance, a large amount of straw still remains on the fields of Kazakhstan and Pskovskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts.

Forage, as they say, is not what is on the field but what has been enriched and processed and is in the feeding troughs. Hence the importance of the timely preparation of the farms' material and technical base. The farms of Chernigovskaya, Bryanskaya and Minskaya Oblasts have treated this matter responsibly. The majority of fodder shops are already operating here.

But that is not what is being done everywhere. One quarter of shops and fodder kitchens had not been prepared as of early October in Kemerovskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts. So far the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production is giving the farm unit workers little assistance in processing forage. The ministry has been assigned the task of producing equipment for fodder shops. However, so far the production of a substantial part of this equipment has not yet been started up. Several of the countryside's other partners are also letting the stockmen down.

In many regions the livestock has already been transferred to stabling. The majority of farms have prepared in good time to receive the animals, in Murmanskaya Oblast, for instance, there has been an inspection of boiler houses and heating systems, water supply systems and sewerage, premises and equipment have been repaired and the necessary stock of fuel and combustibles has been created.

Kirovskaya Oblast has treated this important matter differently. Here one-fifth of premises for cattle had not been prepared by early October. There are many establishments in the same state in other oblasts. The reason for this negligence is not only the stockmen's lack of organization. The construction workers are letting them down. Thus, on the Ukrainian kolkhozes the 9-month plan for commissioning cattle farm units has been fulfilled only 44 percent. This indicator is even lower in Gorkovskaya, Vladimirskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts. Resolute steps must be taken to improve matters in this important sector.

FIELDWORK ENDING ON KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES

LD300022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The final fieldwork is ending on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Central Statistical Administration reported on its progress today.

Commenting on these data at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes successfully fulfilled the winter sowing plans. In all, winter crops have now been sown over about 40 million hectares. Work is continuing in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. Agricultural machine operators have been plowing autumn fallow at quite a fast pace in recent days and this will help in carrying out autumn fieldwork as quickly as possible.

The weather in recent days has been favorable for the completion of harvesting in the majority of areas of the European part of the country. Field workers have been working in more difficult conditions in Siberia and the Far East, where it has gotten considerably colder.

Corn for grain has now been harvested over 80 percent of the total area. Threshing of sunflower is coming to an end. A considerable area of soya is still to be harvested. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing the lifting of potatoes on practically the last hectares.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS RSFSR FODDER HARVEST

PM291405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 4

["The Fields Are Not Yet Empty" I. Nivin article under the rubric "Fieldwork Diary"]

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 19 October the following work had been carried out in Russia:

2.1 million hectares of sunflowers were harvested -- 87.8 percent of the plan;

351,000 hectares of soybeans harvested -- nearly one-half of the sown area;

434,000 hectares of vegetables harvested -- 82.7 percent of the plan;

Fall plowing carried out on 65.6 million hectares -- 93.3 percent of the plan.

Harvest work is nearly over in the republic. Threshing of grain crops is nearly finished and the final hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar beets are being delivered to processing enterprises. Machine operators have nearly finished harvesting sunflowers for oilseeds. The vegetable growers still have a bit of work to do. Only the farmers on the soybean plantations, mainly in the Far East, still have a lot of work on: The harvesting of the high-protein crop is only just approaching its height.

The fields are deserted. Unfortunately, farmers in many places were obviously in too much of a hurry to finish all the work. The fall fields can still make a substantial contribution to replenishing farms' winter fodder stocks. Take the sugar beet fields. They are a particularly good indicator of the standard of management and housekeeping in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Farmers obtained 26 quintals of beet tops per hectare in Kurskaya Oblast but little more than 5 quintals in Lipetskaya Oblast. A considerable difference. It is due to different standards of preparation for harvest work and different degrees of interest in the final results. The Kurskaya Oblast farmers grew sugar beets on an area 1.5 times bigger than in Lipetskaya Oblast and laid down for silage just over seven times as much beet top material -- around 450,000 tons. This different attitude toward an important fodder source was bound to affect the fodder base in general. By the beginning of the third 10-day period of October Kurskaya Oblast farmers were almost 10 percent nearer the plan target than those in Lipetskaya Oblast.

There are still time and opportunity to demonstrate concern for winter fodder stocks for livestock. All it needs is a more zealous attitude toward what the October fields have to offer and toward the plant residues which are casually dismissed in a number of places.

One has recently been aware of an incomprehensible neglect of fodder reserves in sunflower plantations as well. Dried, threshed sunflower heads, which are relatively high in nutrients, are good fodder for cows and sheep. But approaches can differ. Farmers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have already procured 155,000 tons of heads, but in Rostovskaya Oblast farmers have procured only 1 percent of that amount from the same area. It must be borne in mind, of course, that harvest work got under way later in Rostovskaya Oblast, although there are numerous instances of mismanagement. Farms in Stavropolskiy Kray are harvesting far fewer sunflower heads per hectare than farms in the Kuban.

October sees the start of the livestock wintering period. Many oblasts which have suffered drought are currently procuring straw far from home, so to speak. In places where this essential work is approached in a responsible fashion -- that is, where special well-organized detachments with equipment have been sent out -- the results are gratifying. Already envoys from Ryazanskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR have baled between 79 and 89 percent of the planned amount of straw. But detachments from farms in Kirovskaya, Tambovskaya and Tatarskaya Oblasts continue to work too slowly.

Straw shipments are mainly the concern of railroad workers. Rural workers hope that their partners in the transport sphere will be able to accelerate deliveries of fodder to wintering areas. At the moment the situation is extremely difficult. During the past week railroad deliveries amounted to only 57,000 tons of straw, although many times more had been made ready for shipment. 600,000 tons of coarse fodder are currently awaiting cars at station depots.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 28-29 OCT

LD300248 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28-29 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 October

Winter temperatures have reached many regions in Siberia and the Far East. But fairly warm, dry weather in European Russia has helped completion of harvesting in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine chernozem zone, the Volga basin and the Urals. Threshing of rice over an area of 50,000 hectares remains to be completed in the RSFSR, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. Grain has been harvested on 80 percent of the area, with work proceeding more rapidly than last year. Given the high level of mechanization, however, the speed of corn-cob harvesting is too slow in the RSFSR, Ukraine, Moldavia and Georgia. Sunflower harvesting is proceeding more quickly than last year with about 4 million hectares already threshed, or 94 percent of the plan. This work should be finished in the next few days in the Don and in Nikolayevskaya Oblast. Soya has been harvested over three-fifths of the sown area; mass work is in progress in Amurskaya Oblast, in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays. The autumn sowing is nearing completion in the Kuban. Sowing is in progress in the Central Asian republics and in the Transcaucasus. Crops occupy a total of nearly 40 million hectares in the country as a whole, of which 34.2 million hectares are for grain -- 900,000 hectares more than last year. (1100 GMT)

29 October

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in Kazakhstan where they occupy over 2 million hectares for the first time, which is more than planned. (1600 GMT)

KRAY OFFICIAL HITS FARM MACHINERY SUPPLIERS

PM290949 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 13 October carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article entitled "The Reliability of Machinery" by I. Shatalov, chairman of the Krasnodarskiy Kray association for the supply of production equipment to agriculture, criticizing the failure of measures taken to date to remedy the problem of unreliable agricultural machinery. The author complains of "the poor quality tolerated in the manufacture of a whole range of agricultural machinery," leveling specific criticism of substandard workmanship at the Leningrad-based Kirovskiy Zavod production association, the Volgograd tractor plant and the Altay engine-building plant, and reiterating the responsibility of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture for remedying the situation.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES AZERBAIJAN FARMERS

LD292230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1813 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- Leonid Brezhnev has warmly and heartily congratulated agricultural workers of Azerbaijan on their great labor achievement, the successful fulfillment of socialist obligations for 1981 in sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, melons, tobacco, leaf tea and silk cocoons.

In Leonid Brezhnev's greetings it is noted that during the first year of the new 5-year period kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, in close cooperation with the working class of the republic, despite the difficult weather conditions, have grown a record harvest of all basic agricultural crops and have carried out the harvest and other agricultural work rapidly and efficiently.

Once again the cotton farmers of Azerbaijan have gladdened the country, having harvested 1 million tons of raw cotton, which is a great deal more than planned. Grain growers, vine breeders and vegetable growers of the republic have considerably overfulfilled obligations adopted. A noticeable growth in production and sales of meat and milk has been ensured by animal breeders.

More on Brezhnev Message

LD300131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the working people of Azerbaijan on the republic's fulfillment of the year's socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, cucurbits, tobacco, tea and silk cocoons. The greeting stresses that a record harvest of all the main agricultural crops has been grown in Azerbaijan in the first year of the new 5-year plan in spite of difficult weather conditions. The harvest and other agricultural work have been carried out over a short period of time and to a high standard. The republic's cotton growers have again gladdened the homeland by collecting over 1 million tons of raw cotton. This is much more than the plan. Cereal farmers, vineyard workers and vegetable farmers have considerably overfulfilled their pledges. Animal husbandry workers have noticeably increased output and procurement of meat and milk.

The yearly fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and the securing of a steady increase in the yield, production and sale to the state of all agricultural commodities have become a good tradition among agricultural workers in Azerbaijan. It is gratifying that the efficiency of agricultural production and the quality of produce from the fields and livestock farms are constantly increasing in the republic.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed profound gratitude to kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, farm managers and specialists, scientists, employees of agricultural and procurement bodies, industrial, transport and other enterprises and organizations, young students and all who by their unstinting labor ensured the fulfillment of the pledges for the sale of agricultural products to the state.

The greeting stresses that the successes are the result of shock labor and unstinting work, the persistent implementation of measures to specialize and concentrate agricultural production, improved labor organization and considerable purposeful work by the republic party organization, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs for implementing the party's economic strategy and agrarian policy.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the republic's agricultural workers, supported by great assistance from the state, the achievements of science and the experience of front-ranking workers, would ensure a further, steady growth in the output of arable and livestock produce. He expressed the wish that Azerbaijan's working people would successfully complete the entire range of autumn fieldwork, lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest, carry out the wintering over of cattle in an organized fashion, fulfill the plans for the first year of the 5-year plan in all branches of the national economy and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the CPSU Congress decisions.

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST-- A total of 75,855 tons of cotton, including 58,710 tons collected by cotton harvesting machines, have been delivered to the republic's storage centers. The cotton harvest situation in some of the republic's oblasts is as follows: Tashkentskaya Oblast has fulfilled 109.45 percent of its seasonal plan; Dzhizakskaya Oblast, 98.51 percent; Namanganskaya Oblast, 83.3 percent; Fergansкaya Oblast, 80.95 percent; Andizhanskaya Oblast, 71.32 percent; Karakalpakskaya ASSR, 70.08 percent and Samarkandskaya Oblast, (?65.12) percent. In general, the republic has fulfilled 83.49 percent of its annual cotton harvest plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 27 Oct 81 GF]

LAUNCHING OF VENUS-13 SPACE STATION ANNOUNCED

LD300954 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS -- The automatic inter-planetary station "Venus-13" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The main aim of its launching is to continue scientific exploration of the planet Venus. X-ray, gamma radiation and magnetic fields in outer space, characteristics of solar wind, cosmos rays and interplanetary plasma will be explored in the process of the station's flight in the Earth-Venus route. Instruments, designed by specialists of France and Austria, are aboard the station, along with Soviet scientific equipment.

The station "Venus-13" was put into an interplanetary trajectory from the intermediate orbit of an artificial earth satellite. According to ballistic measurements, the parameters of the trajectory of the flight are close to the planned ones. The station is to reach the vicinities of the Venus in March 1982.

The systems and scientific equipment aboard the station are function normally.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROGRESS ON THERMONECLEAR REACTOR

PM261307 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 October carries on page 3 a 1,800-word V. Gubaryev article entitled "By the Desk of a 'Star.' "The article, under the rubric "Our Achievements," outline Soviet developments toward producing a thermonuclear reactor as detailed at recent scientific conferences, most notably the 10th European Conference on Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion and Plasma Physics in Moscow. Gubarev outlines problems in this work, particularly that of heating plasma, and quotes the view of Academician Kadomtsev, USSR representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency's council directing international thermonuclear synthesis work, that such a reactor will be developed "at the end of our century."

BRIEFS

NEW DRILLING RIG IN CASPIAN -- Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS -- The second support block has been erected in the Caspian Sea for a new deep-water drilling platform 100 kilometres east of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. The off-shore platform, built above a record 110 meters of water, will be used for sinking 12 wells and tapping the 28th of April deposit in the seabed. The oil will then be piped to storage facilities at the world-famous Neftyanye Kamni oil field via a pipeline, also laid at a depth unprecedented in the Soviet Union. The platform rests on two support blocks, 116 meters high and weighing more than two thousand tons each. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81 LD]

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ARMY SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

PM291005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Producing Ideologically Tempered Officer Cadres; All-Army Conference of Heads of Social Science Departments at Military Training Establishment"]

[Text] An all-army conference of the heads of departments of social sciences and allied socioeconomic disciplines at ministry training establishments under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Defense has been held in Moscow. Many department heads at military training establishments had taken part in the all-union conference of heads of social science departments held by decision of the party Central Committee. As Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech at the all-union conference, the purpose of such conferences is to discuss the tasks facing workers in social science departments in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions; to highlight everything positive which has been accumulated in recent years, at the same time drawing attention to the major shortcomings still persisting in work; and to collectively outline measures to help increase the department's role in developing Marxist-Leninist theory and in the ideological and political education of new detachments of specialists.

A report entitled "On Further Increasing the Effectiveness and Improving the Quality of Teaching and Making Fuller Use of the Scientific Potential of Social Science Departments in VUZes Under the Jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Defense in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" was delivered at the all-army conference by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was pointed out in the report that, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the party's resolutions on further improving ideological and political education work and on developing higher education and raising the standard of scientific research, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on these questions, the command and political organs of military academies, institutes and colleges have relentlessly improved the teaching and educational process in VUZes.

The content of social science courses has been enhanced by new advances in Marxist-Leninist theory and new teaching methods.

The speaker analyzed the positive experience of teaching social science accumulated in the USSR Armed Forces Military Academy of the General Staff imeni K.Ye. Voroshilov, the Military Political Academy imeni V.I. Lenin, the Military Academy imeni M.V. Grunze, the Military Academy of Armored Troops imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy, and a number of other military academies, institutes and colleges.

Speaking about the tasks facing social science teachers, the speaker singled out the most important of them at this juncture -- that students and cadets study in depth the 26th party congress documents and materials. When implementing the congress decisions, social science departments in military training establishments must take an active part in reorganizing many sectors and spheres of ideological work in the armed forces. We must make a decisive changeover to working with each individual and make social science teaching even more scientific, businesslike and dynamic, students and cadets must learn to see that Marxism-Leninism is not just a brilliant achievement of social thought of the past but a living, developing teaching, a key to understanding the present and the future and a guide to practical action.

The report gave prominence to questions relating to further raising the standard and increasing the effectiveness of social science departments' scientific research work.

In improving this work, the speakqr said, particular attention must be paid to integrated scientific research into the immediate problems of increasing troops' combat readiness, tightening up military discipline and rallying military collectives. The 26th CPSU Congress injunction to sharply accelerate the practical application of the results of scientific research applies in full measure to military training establishments.

Speaking of the propagandist and the teacher, Col Gen A.D. Lizichev broached the question of educating the educators and reducing the time it takes to produce a young teacher. Department heads and department party organizations must strive to ensure that every teacher broadens his cultural and political outlook daily and exemplifies a deep commitment to communist ideology, party-mindedness, a creative approach to labor, and moral purity.

The conference participants were addressed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Military training establishments, he said, are making a great contribution to strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces. The overwhelming majority of graduates from military academies and colleges have undergone thorough ideological and political training and possess the requisite theoretical knowledge and practical skills. They are skillfully organizing combat and political training, channeling military collectives' energies into ensuring a steady increase in combat readiness, and educating their subordinates in the spirit of utter loyalty to the socialist fatherland and a readiness to defend it.

Social science departments are playing an increasing role in the complex and important task of training officer cadres. The party regards the teaching of social science as a vital sphere of ideological work in VUZes.

The new upswing in the development of social science is connected with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Mastering the wealth of ideological theory developed by the congress makes it possible to mold in students and cadets a staunch conviction of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideas and of the invincibility and the triumph of our great cause, a positive outlook on life, and a profound understanding of the meaning and importance of the profession of defender of the motherland. Only on this foundation can a fusion of military skill and indestructible morale be created. The 26th party congress injunctions on reorganizing many links and sectors of ideological work, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev said, make it imperative to be even more persevering in teaching military cadres how to make practical use of knowledge pertaining to social science. The ability of graduates from military training establishments to manage military collectives and to organize their life in accordance with Soviet law and general military regulations and orders now acquires particular importance. Military academies, institutes and colleges must equip officers with the ability to effectively influence public opinion and the network of relations within the collective and to ensure a high level of combat readiness, good organization and military discipline.

A.A. Yepishev then dwelt on the teaching of the course in party political work. There are still places where the standard of teaching is still not consistent with the greater demands placed on it. Progressive experience accumulated during work with personnel in the forces and fleets is only being generalized slowly.

As in all ideological work in VUZES, it is important to ensure that social science departments pay more heed to the qualitative changes in army and navy personnel and to the cultural and spiritual makeup of students and cadets. It is the task of departments and of every teacher not just to equip those under instruction with a fixed amount of knowledge but also to teach them how to apply it independently and how to skillfully cope with the constantly increasing flood of information and to extract from it everything of value or essential to practical work.

The speaker focused a great deal of attention on the problem of further strenghtening liaison between military colleges and the troops. The effectiveness of social science teaching and of the whole training and education process depends on the extent to which it reflects the questions with which commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations are grappling among the troops, especially those relating to maintaining a state of constant combat readiness and a high level of military discipline. The central figure in a VUZ, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev went on to point out, is the teacher, who should combine the attributes of education officer, communist, ardent propagandist of the party's ideas, and scholar.

Departments' party organizations must educate communists in a spirit of principledness, self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings. There is much to be done in order to make the teaching of social science more scientific, specific and dynamic and to relate training more closely to practice. This means fulfilling the tasks specified by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

"It is essential that political organs, department heads and departments' party organizations are more assertive in exploiting teaching staff's creative potential and in getting teachers to make a greater contribution to people's education. Active extracurricular use must be made of teachers' experience in their personal and professional life, as well as their wealth of first-hand practical experience. Schools for training young people in public speaking, universities of culture, various lecture bureaus, the planning and implementation of mass political measures, and briefings for platform speakers and political information officers are just a few of the spheres of sociopolitical life where the social science teacher's voice should always be heard.

Concluding his speech, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev expressed his firm conviction that social science departments will make a worthy contribution to the work of training ideologically tempered and politically mature specialist military cadres and wished all department collectives further successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and strengthening the motherland's defense might and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

The materials and recommendations of conferences of heads and directors of social science departments will help to further improve the training of highly-skilled officer cadres who are ideologically committed and utterly loyal to the party and the people.